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The rising rubbish avalanche could poison the world

Each year in the Federal Republic about four cubic metres of rubbish per capita are produced.

Bonn's Town and Country Planning Institute states that rubbish dumps are continually growing.

Unless some efficient means of garbage disposal is invented the day could come when living conditions are seriously jeopardised by masses of rubbish. Future generations are in danger of being forced to live on mountains of trash.

Figures show that it is private households that produce the most rubbish. In 1967 Federal Republic families threw out a forty million cubic metre mountain of waste.

Industry on the other hand is not such a large-scale producer of waste products. Industrial concerns threw out "only" fifteen million cubic metres of rubbish.

Estimates show that there were in the end fifteen million cubic metres of clear sludge, with further heaps of rubbish being produced when houses are torn down and more coming from agricultural waste.

It is estimated that in 1967 the overall total of rubbish produced in the Federal Republic was about 200 million cubic metres.

The amount of household waste to be coped with was shown to be dependent on the size of the neighbourhood. In cities of more than one million inhabitants there was 0.93 cubic metres per head of domestic rubbish. Towns of only 10,000 to 20,000 could boast of only 0.58 cubic metres per person.

In small towns and villages the amount of throw-out is even smaller.

The reason for these differences lies in the fact that country people tend to buy fewer packaged articles and have more opportunity for building bonfires and getting rid of their own rubbish.

Shopping in big cities varies greatly from shopping in smaller localities, according to sociologists.

In bigger cities far more packaging materials are used when all kinds of items are sold.

Estimates show that household waste alone is increasing by five or seven per cent. Waste disposal is becoming more difficult and experts feel we are on the brink of a catastrophe since local authorities are unable to implement sufficient waste-disposal measures.

Household waste is disposed of almost completely by dumping it in the countryside. Only 1.35 million tons of household rubbish is burnt and 190,000 tons are turned into compost. Almost ninety per cent of household throwouts are just dumped. At the moment there are about 50,000 rubbish dumps in the Federal Republic, But only five per cent of all waste-disposal areas are regulated and controlled by the Bonn Town and Country Planning Institute.

Incinerating rubbish would go a long way towards solving these problems. First of all it is expensive and secondly there are now some kinds of rubbish which cannot be burnt. A large number of plastics and metals can severely damage important parts of incinerators. Even after rubbish has been burnt rubbish remains. Burning only reduces the weight of the rubbish by fifty to seventy per cent. The incinerators produce ash and further dumps are needed for this.

A particular problem is disposal of the rising tide of scrap cars. In America and other European countries a new method of wreck disposal has been developed, The cars are quite simply tipped into the sea.

If we were to tip the rest of the rubbish we produce into the oceans we would have discovered the surest way of poisoning mankind. Scientists are therefore duty bound to find new ways of disposing of trash. The balance of nature has already been greatly disturbed and something must be discovered to clear up this problem before long.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 March 1970)

The Waste Land (Photo: Günther...)

What's in a nam...

Minister of the Interior Hans-... rich Genscher has come o... favour of measures to allow unma... women in future to use with offi... blessing the title "Frau", as long as th... not wish expressly to be addresse... "Fräulein".

This move comes as a result of yea... agitation by Free Democrat Bunde... member and vice-president Lisel... Funcke.

Up until now, according to Min... Genscher, the general use of the add... "Frau" has only been official in No... Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei... für Deutschland, 9 March 19...)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 21 April 1970
Ninth Year - No. 419 - By air

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Willy Brandt reinvigorates Bonn-Washington ties

The Federal government's "American Week" was an unmistakeable demonstration of what Chancellor Brandt on his return termed a "confirmation and affirmation of German-American partnership."

The two countries are dependent on one another and accept this mutual dependence as the most natural thing in a small world. Chauvinists in both countries must come to realise that world affairs have assumed new dimensions.

Performances will not always be as top-rate as that achieved by the cool team of technicians at Cape Kennedy but Federal Republic-American cooperation, shown by the people concerned to be the most natural thing in the world, is worthy of imitation for all that.

Negotiations between the two governments ended with a small mixed Cabinet meeting in the White House, also something unique and a small gesture.

The expense of the first Social Democratic Chancellor's maiden visit to Washington may not, strictly speaking, have been necessary but the superb performance of Willy Brandt and his wife but was not only an exhausting business but also a sound investment.

There is no need to deny its relevance for the forthcoming important local elections in this country, yet even though all that American TV commentators could think of to say at the end of the first day of negotiations was that Willy Brandt's English is first-rate and the second day was drowned by the publicity afforded to the launching of Apollo 13 the new style of government in Bonn as demonstrated by Willy Brandt will not be without effect on his hosts.

The visit will certainly have made its mark on the stern old senators who used to recommend the President to call Bonn to heel in plain-dealing Texas fashion.

The Chancellor was not to be put out of his stride in Washington, not even by the most venomous of questions. In his years as Governing Mayor of West Berlin, Bundestag member, chairman of the Social Democrats and Foreign Minister he has, when all is said and done, learnt enough English to be able to confer with Richard Nixon and other American leaders directly and without the aid of an interpreter.

The Washington talks will have settled once and for all such speculative doubts as may have been harboured in East Berlin or elsewhere. This country's policy on detente and the Eastern Bloc enjoys the White House's full support.

Despite all assertions to the contrary by the Christian Democrats and the Texas-talking Christian Social Union in Bavaria Willy Brandt has never had the slightest intention of giving a breakneck rodeo performance in order to impress the Soviet Union the only misunderstandings that needed to be clarified were the collected nonsense of Bonn going it alone to the East, a new Rapallo and a sell-out to Moscow.

President Nixon noted, and Chancellor Brandt could not agree more, that "Both you and we will not forget that we cannot gain new friends at the expense of old friendships."

The President thus outlined with a fair degree of clarity what precautions are to be observed in the West's concerted action towards the East. Relaxation of tension and safeguarding of the peace "must be pursued by exhausting all possibilities of negotiation." This justifies both the substance and the timing of Bonn's moves up to and including recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier between Poland and the GDR.

Before this milestone in reconciliation between this country and Eastern Europe is reached, however, Bonn and Washington and both together in Nato must conscientiously synchronise all moves.

Bonn must not attempt to interfere in the great powers' own business either. That is to say that Bonn must respect the priority of the Salt talks and the Allied discussion of genuine safeguards for West Berlin.

Eghard Mörbitz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 April 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE



President Nixon bidding Chancellor Willy Brandt farewell after the Washington talks. From Washington Chancellor Brandt flew to Cape Kennedy to watch the launching of Apollo 13. (Photo: dpa)

America and the EEC

There must be no stopping short at the mere understakings on the Common Market that Chancellor Brandt made President Nixon with the best of intentions, otherwise the conflict of interests the Atlantic alliance that the Chancellor so rightly fears will inevitably arise.

The Washington talks must bring about a definite result soon on what is, as regards the future of partnership and cooperation, a crucial issue, that of relations between the Common Market and the United States.

Now that Willy Brandt is back in this country a serious attempt must be made to put two matters straight:

1. Material interests of individual countries must no longer be allowed to slow down the progress of Common Market entry talks and postpone still longer the expansion of the European Ecconomic Community. The tendency is once more apparent and in the next few weeks the Federal government must expressly counter it.

Progress towards European integration is at least as important as continuation of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Partial success in the one is an additional precondition of subsequent success in the other and reconciliation with the East will take time — a great deal of time.

America has a right to expect Europe to reach new dimensions. Bonn must act accordingly.

2. The Brandt/Scheel administration must also ensure that the EEC parts company with its remaining vestiges of trade policy discrimination. For some time Americans have been expressing exaggerated anxiety about discrimination of this kind, particularly as certain export lobbies have been trying to bring influence to bear on the politicians.

Every aspect of the EEC that is grist to

Continued on page 2

Defence costs in Europe

Chancellor Brandt did well in Washington. A wide-ranging programme of Ministerial talks had rid him of so much ballast that by the time he himself met President Nixon there were no time-wasting details left to complicate matters.

The two men were able to concentrate on fundamentals and synchronise their basic policy lines. This was by no means a matter of leaving aside specific topics and taking refuge in cliches. Directions were decided and details had to be settled in relation to weightier political considerations.

A case in point is the unpleasant matter of the cost of stationing American troops in Europe, a topic that is as hoary and ridden with misunderstandings as the Atlantic alliance itself.

The prevalent opinion has always been that since US forces are mainly stationed in this country they are first and foremost here because of the Germans, who must accordingly foot the bulk of the bill.

The truth of the matter is that both the strategic concept and the provision of the wherewithal are the concern of Nato as a whole. As the forces and military facilities provided serve to protect all member-countries any redistribution of the expense is subject to joint consideration of changes in concept and the resultant cost-sharing.

This, in other words but unambiguously, is what Willy Brandt has to say in Washington and President Nixon, although hard pressed by Congress critics, accepted the tenet even before the two men met. The rest is a matter for the North Atlantic Council.

It will be up to the Nato Council so to define the joint offer of equal and mutual reductions in troop strength to both the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries that the Eastern Bloc, in replying yes or no, can itself assess the prospects of success of a European security conference.

Brandt also pointed out that Western Europe, which the United States has always encouraged to play a joint role in international politics, is on the way to doing so.

Expansion of the Common Market, which had led not only to agreement but also to the fear of competition, was claimed by the Chancellor in his Washington talks to be imminent. It is high time America started viewing Europe not only as a sphere of interest but also as an independent force alongside the Soviet Union and Red China.

Hans Ostl

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 11 April 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Cambodian flare up extends South-East Asian trouble spot

With the outbreak of civil war in Cambodia political and military conflict in South-East Asia has entered a new phase. An end to warfare had seemed to be within striking distance. The rhythm of strategic reductions in American forces made it possible to *forecast when all would be over.*

Now the war has spread to cover the whole of former Indo-China. Escalation or compromise is the dramatic choice facing the United States – and not only America.

It is up to the great powers and the small to decide whether or not military escalation is to give way to the political solution of an international conference.

This is the simple and ineluctable truth, as the French, who well know the situation, have realised. Their suggestion of expanded negotiations on all problems affecting the former Indo-China and efforts to bring about a conference including everyone either directly or indirectly involved in the conflict comes at the right moment.

This time France's initiative stands a chance of coming to something. For one, Paris can hardly be imagined to have made such a spectacular proposal without first having made contact with the governments in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi.

What is more, the appropriate conclusion has been drawn in Paris from the power situation in Hanoi, where advo*cates of the old policies of Ho Chi Minh,* who was always in favour of negotiations, are said to have the upper hand.

The *socialist* countries have yet to respond favourably to the French proposal but are obviously awaiting a sign from the United States. Everyone after all is agreed that is largely depends on America whether or not fighting is to spread again in terms of time, geographical extent and material. America, when all is said and done, is waging war.

Before any international conference gets under way it is imperative that all sides are fully aware of the extent to which Washington is prepared to go by way of negotiated compromise.

The United States need hardly worry what governments are in power in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam but Saigon remains the sensitive spot of the White House's political strategy for peace.

There must be no joining of forces in Saigon aimed at reunification of South Vietnam with the North on a communist basis the minute the Americans pull out.

It is not the strategic after-effects on Pacific security policy that worry the United States. What worries America is that the entire world may interpret the end of the Vietnam war, for which Washington has sacrificed 40,000 men and hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars, as a defeat.

France's role as a mediator cannot include the explanation of this viewpoint to the socialist countries. The power-political situation renders this impossible. America does not, as a world power, need anyone else to interpret its stratgy for that matter.

*Yet the French initiative for neutrali*sation of former Indo-China is a political spark that could fire all concerned. The Nixon administration is certainly not in favour of escalating the war and is unlikely to want to miss the opportunity of breaking by means of a conference the law according to which all wars tend to escalate.

The crack First Division is scheduled to leave Vietnam on 15 April. Postponement of the strategic withdrawal would promptly lead to a turn for the worse in *America's domestic Vietnam debate.* Besides, the Salt talks in Vienna are due to start at about the same time.

Intransigence in Vietnam would not be without influence on the prevailing political atmosphere, in which the great powers are reconnoitring their prospects of progress towards a relaxation of *tension. Which is why Moscow is not* interested in escalation in South-East Asia either.

Peking and Washington are reputed to have common interests too. China's view of what is going on its southern flank is not merely that Mao Tse-tung's theory of revolutionary warfare is successfully being exported.

China takes a jaundiced view of developments that could lead to North Vietnam penetrating every sphere of life in Laos, controlling Cambodia and absorbing South Vietnam. A conference could call matters to a temporary halt.

China would only join in if the pros*pects of a rerun of the 1954 Geneva* solution were good. Realising this the Thai government has chosen to favour the French proposal.

The conclusion drawn by Cambodia in response to the changed situation is, oddly enough, the least important in terms of international politics. The overthrow of Prince Sihanouk may have triggered off the major crisis but the departure from the political scene of tightrope-walker Sihanouk has made Phnom Penh a mere tool in the hands of the great powers.

Cambodia no longer has the slightest significance as a state, merely as a strategic area. Only a conference could give the little country back relative political independence.

Adelbert Weinstein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 April 1970)

Mogadishu recognises Ulbricht regime

Mogadishu, Somalia, seems likely to be the first capital city outside of communist East and South-East Europe to have two German ambassadors: one from Bonn and one from East Berlin.

In other instances of recognition of the GDR by third countries either the countries concerned do not entertain diplomatic relations with Bonn (as is the case with a number of Arab countries) or Bonn broke off (Cuba) or froze relations (Cambodia) when recognition was granted.

There has been no mention whatsoever of breaking ties with Somalia now that Mogadishu has recognised the GDR and it is, to say the least, improbable that relations will be frozen.

Not a year ago the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats had enormous difficulties with the decision to freeze relations with Cambodia and the Opposition Free Democrats scornfully noted that it was neither one thing nor the other.

In view of this it requires little in the way of the gift of prophecy to forecast that the present Social and Free Democratic coalition will come to another decision. Bonn's ambassador will probably merely be recalled to Bonn for consultations.

Which is not to say that Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel no longer object to recognition of the GDR by other countries. *The response is no* longer as inflexible as it used to be, though.

Somalia can neither help nor hinder efforts to bring about intra-German agreement and the Federal government judges the matter solely by this criterion.

This tactical position will not be maintained as long as the Hallstein doctrine but it does have the advantage that it cannot be reduced ad absurdum by the Supreme Revolutionary Council in Mogadishu. The Hallstein doctrine could not have changed the consequences of domestic changes in African and Asian countries either.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 April 1970)

America and the EEC

Continued from page 1

the mill of other countries' suspicions that the Common Market is intended to be for members only must be put right as soon as possible. This is a political necessity. *The Federal government can* no longer be content to console its American allies with the thought of the European-North American contact committee that has yet to be founded.

Public relations work emphasising the harmless nature of the EEC will only be of lasting effect if existing members remember and do something about its political purpose before the summer is out.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 April 1970)

Satisfactory Bonn-Budapest talks

Trade talks in Bonn between Hungary and this country are progressing almost without a hitch. The climate of negotiation is better than on other matters. It is assumed, and not without reason, that Budapest is laying the groundwork for the establishment of dip*lomatic relations with Bonn.*

There are no frontier problems with Hungary as there are with Poland and Czechoslovakia, although an end to the Hallstein era is in sight as regards the others too. But the establishment of diplomatic relations with Budapest is within reach and not a mere dream.

Hungary's non-insistence on enormous loans makes matters that much easier. Unlike Poland, which is even thinking in terms of the unique conditions attached to the Soviet pipeline deal, Hungary is far more interested in support from Bonn in the Common Market.

Liberalisation of trade, which could prove epoch-making *for Hungary in trade* relations with Western Europe as a whole, is more important than financial assistance for Budapest at the moment.

The talks in Bonn were launched by Hungarian Foreign Minster Janos Peter, who has also been responsible for giving every encouragement to intra-German *talks in Erfurt and Kassel.*

Budapest would like to become the Comecon's gateway to trade with the West. There has been no lack of broadsides from the GDR on this score. East Berlin is suspicious of the Federal Republic-Hungarian talks, partly because the final political goal is clear and partly because *the Hungarian economy has* competed with its own in certain sectors over the past year or two.

The more the GDR loses its monopoly position in trade with the West, the more Eastern Bloc countries come to realise why East Berlin is obstructing European understanding.

Werner Hebert

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 April 1970)

Lessons to be learned from Guatemala

Something must be done, spoke energetic tone of voice is a that is going the round of Minist Bonn. Although Foreign Minister Scheel has, to put it mildly, laid open to criticism as regards his of the Guatemala affair all the emphasis is being attached to the Office working party the memb which have for days been racking brains as to how the next abducti murder of a diplomat can be prev

The example was set by the Ame who were at least able to preven kidnapped diplomats from being ed. A few weeks ago a similar party was set up at the State Depar Secretary of State Rogers had, sad ly, to concede on 6 April that little way of a solution had been forthco "I wonder," he mused, "what can done to prevent further abduc tions"

These are strong words for a repr tive of a great power the diplo which are, together with those *Soviet Union, among the best-gua* the world. Will ambassadors, c general and other diplomatic work future only be able to go for a walk company of bodyguards?

Information about individual s measures is unwillingly released. lose ninety per cent of their effica they become common knowledge.

Issuing diplomats with firearms the answer either. Who is to gu that they can use them? Might the for that matter, be a risk of in developing into wild shooting ma

The only means of guaranteeing only the immunity but also *the invi*lity and physical well-being of diplo would thus appear to be the possib new international agreements. seems to be on the right track w proposal for an intergovernment ference.

Objections must, however, be lod the idea of a ban on political as *other countries for prisoners in* return for kidnapped diplomats, to be the definition of prisoner? G ments taking part in this conferen a great deal of work ahead of them

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 Ap

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■ INTERVIEW

Is life imprisonment an inhuman punishment?

DISCUSSION WITH JUSTICE MINISTER GERHARD JAHN

s the term 'life imprisonment' to mean in future that the sentenced man will actually spend the rest of his days behind bars? This is a question that is once again in the headlines in connection with penal reform in the Federal Republic. *Die Welt editorial staff* members Paul Lersch and Hans Schueler interviewed Minister of Justice Gerhard Jahn.



Gerhard Jahn

(Photo: dpa)

Question: Minister Jahn, in the Federal Republic there has been no capital punishment for the past twenty years. Recently lawyers and people concerned with penal reform have revived discussions on whether life imprisonment should also be abolished. What is your opinion?

Jahn: We must be quite clear in our minds that it will be very difficult to pass legislation cutting the severity of our present maximum penalty. But the question of what sense life-long imprisonment has conceals a quite basic problem involved in dealing with people whose actions call for punishment. This matter must be discussed and solved one day.

Question: In present day practice is penal servitude designed to rehabilitate all prisoners including lifers? Is it designed to make it possible for convicts to be re-assimilated into society?

Jahn: Quite definitely. But there is of course the problem whether a man serving life imprisonment is to be buried alive or whether he has a claim to life as much as any other man in the difficult conditions that prison presents. For the lifer there is, after all, the possibility of improving his education and occupational training and a chance for him to read about the outside world and collect information on it. All this is at the same time an essential preparation for the day when the man serving a life sentence may regain his freedom. So it would be quite wrong to ignore the plight of the man serving a life sentence and simply say that in his case penal reform would be a waste of time.

Question: Doesn't a term of imprisonment that has all the trappings of rehabilitation yet makes no mention of the eventual release of the prisoner strike the man as being a mockery? Surely he knows that he is being prepared for a day he will never see?

Jahn: An essential part of humane punishment involves making the lifer feel that even he is not a hopeless case. He will continue to hope that one day he will be pardoned. In Federal states an official pardon is certainly not a matter of course *but it is something for which a man in* this position naturally strives for. In your question, through, you are speaking of a case that would never accur under present legislation: the possibility of curtailing a life sentence.

Question: The criticism levelled at life imprisonment revolves around the inconsistency *in the various* Federal states of pardons signed in isolated cases by prime ministers of states which often come to late anyway. By too late we mean in this case that the prisoner's personality has long since been destroyed and nothing more can be done to rescue it. The prison bars have made him unfit for a life in society for good. There are cases in which long years of imprisomment have driven men to insanity. Is a punishment of this nature compatible with the bases of humanity and human dignity.

Jahn: Life imprisonment is a punishment that exists in all legal systems of the world. Even the highly modern Swedish penal system has retained this form of punishment. I am convinced that we cannot do without the threat of this maximum penalty since the credibility of the State's legal authority is involved in it. With this threat we must warn the potential criminal, him who may possibility become a murderer. This sentence is what is know *in legal terms as a general* deterrent. How this basic idea is actually put into practice is another matter. It can be extensively modified.

Question: Is it not all a pretence? We are proud to have abolished the death penalty yet we have replaced it with what many people may consider something far worse. According to experts fifteen years' imprisonment would destroy a man's personality.

Jahn: I have always been of the opinion that life imprisonment was a more terrible punishment that the death penalty, but our efforts to implement a new, humane form of punishment are still in their infancy. We are not in a position to judge whether this sentence in fact leads to the condition you have described. What we must do is make the term imprisonment of such a kind that the convict can endure it without cracking up. The chance to implement a humane form of punishment has not been used so far. So we are not in a position to say whether it is a demand of humanity and human dignity that the life sentence should be abolished.

Question: Twist and turn it as you will the fact remains that life imprisonment contradicts the basic idea of rehabilitation which is not ruled out even in the case of murderers. It is well known that *the tendency to repeat the crime is rare in* the case of murderors. So the idea of protecting society from the killer can really take a back seat. In that case we maintain there is only one sense in life imprisonment: retribution – society taking its revenge.

Jahn: I grant you that thoughts of retribution are decisive for many people, including some politicians. For me the thought of possessing a general deterrent to warn off future potential offenders is the decisive factor. There is no greater possession than life and the State must protect this. For this reason I consider it an absolute necessity to possess the threat of life behind bars for the pretection of the people's lives.

Question: Other countries, for instance Britain and Sweden, who generally speaking release lifers after ten or twelve years *inside have kept the absolute threat in* their possession. The only question is whether this is not a case of false labelling when everyone knows that the threatened punishment will certainly not correspond to the actual time served.

Jahn: I would suggest a different procedure. If you say that there will be life imprisonment but that this will mean only twelve or fifteen or at the most twenty years it is certainly a question of false labelling. It would be better to say that the most severe penalty is not "life" but twenty years. I would consider this more honest. In my opinion, however, another method would be even better. A prisoner's fitness to return to society should be tested periodically.

Question: What will be the criteria for testing this fitness? Simply the risk of the criminal repeating his crime. That is to say how safe society is from him?

Jahn: Protection of society must be the major factor, but we must also take into consideration the question of how far the convict has been rehabilitated, or, put another way, whether the long spell of imprisonment has made him so helpless that it will be best for him if he were not released.

Question: A dangerous idea. An excessively long term in prison has driven a man to the end of his tether. Conclusion: Since he has been imprisoned for so long he must stay on inside till the end of his days.

Jahn: It is not a question of "the end of his tether", I am basing this idea on the assumption that the convict will spend his twenty years in the conditions of a modern prison in which everything is done to help make him fit for society again. But this may not always work out in every case.

Question: Now we must be precise on another point: as you see it, Minister Jahn, if the rehabilitation programme goes awry this is not a failure of the efforts undertaken to prevent the man from repeating his crime. What you are talking of his the case where a prisoner's threat to society has been neutralised but the man himself has been made unfit to rejoin that society.

Jahn: Yes, precisely. So I am calling for a formulation of the laws that will leave room for manoeuvre. I must make provision for such cases where release into society of a convict can be prevented.

Question: When you speak of testing a man's that his guilt should be wighed up *in the test? Or more precisely:* do you think that there are cases where the burden of guilt is so great that premature release from jail could not be considered in any circumstances?

Jahn: If I answered that in the affirmative I would be contradicting what I said before when I claimed that every man is rehabilitable. But a man who has heaped a great burden of guilt upon himself is precisely the man who should not be allowed to think that after a certain period of time has elapsed he will automatically regain his freedom. A re-estimation of his case must always be undertaken. But when the case of such a man is reconsidered it will not be possible to prevent the adjudicator re-rending his case from being influenced by the severity of his crime, perhaps subconsciously.

Question: Minister Jahn, you are hoping to implement penal reform that will prevent a convict from becoming dehumanised even after twenty years incarceration. If this is at all possible it would cost much money. *Do you believe society* will be prepared to meet this cost?

Jahn: It will be necessary to make the public aware how important problems of penal reform are. If this cannot be achieved no Finance Minister will release the money required for building modern prisons, employing qualified staff and *financing all other measures involved.* I see it as my duty to instil this awaremess in society.

Question: Can you specify how the clauses relating to premature release of prisoners serving a life term are formulated in the penal reform programme you are promoting?

Jahn: This matter was dealt with in the last legislative period in the debate on the reform of general sections of the penal code. There was a long, cut and thrust discussion which resulted in a decision that we were not yet at a suitable juncture to undertake alterations to the law regarding life imprisonment. In my opinion the lawmakers' conclusion must be respected.

Question: What ruling would you yourself would you yourself consider correct?

Jahn: As I see it after a convict serving life imprisonment had spent twenty years behind bars a court should revise his case. It is not possible to say yet when the time will be ripe for such a ruling to be made.

(DIE WELT, 8 April 1970)

President Heinemann backs up freedom of the press

President Heinemann considers that a complete and independent gazette of government activities is an essential re*quirement in the functioning of demo*cratic order.

Speaking at the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the Federal Republic union of Journalists (DJV) in Frankfurt on 6 April Gustav Heinemann stressed that the freedom of opinion of every single journalist that is firmly anchored in Basic Law need never be reviewed,

This freedom, according to the President, did involve a duty, allowing the consumers of reports and news stories sufficient lattitude to reach their own conclusions.

He continued that the problems arising from concentration of the press should not be left to journalists alone to be solved. Freedom of the press is not only a basic right in Basic Law, but also a fundamental duty of Basic Law.

He said: "If mergers show signs of limiting journalists' independence it is the duty of the Bundestag, the government and the Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe to help the men of the press resolve any conflicts arising."

It was impossible, Heinemann said, for the press to rest on its laurels for the sake of convenience. Ways must be found of *preserving journalistic independence in all* circumstances.

He considered it insufficient to ensure diversity of the press with purely financial and administrative measures.

The President stated decisively that no newspapers should ever be banned, for political reasons, or whatever. The President said: "I am against such attempts to interfer with the free conflict of opinion!"

As a last resort Article 18 of Basic Law should be remembered, he said. But he upheld the right of the Constitutional Court to revoke the basic rights of a *citizen, including a journalist* and including the right of freedom of speech.

No doubt, however, should be cast on the right of every citizen to remain well informed. In this people in the Federal Republic are well served by the abundance and achievements of the many media operating here today.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1970)

■ POLITICS

Basic law as a basis for the State

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION

Our State was born amid legal expert's discussions and their contradictory opinions have accompanied it ever since. It is no wonder that at every supposed turn the never-ending discussions of the experts become loud and audible once again.

Since the final years of the Roman Empire State *organisation in Germany* has been mainly legal organisation, apart from the equally important social aspects. When the political situation first got into difficulties impending disaster was instantly announced by a tremor running through the legal foundations.

Today lawyers are considering the legal consequences of recognising the German Democratic Republic (GDR). It is certainly no coincidence that they encounter questions leading back to the source, questions that had divided their predecessors when they had to discuss a draft for Basic Law.

At the constitutional assembly on the Herrenchiemsee they could not agree whether the Empire left behind by Bismarck had been brought to an end by unconditional surrender, thus becoming for ever extinct, or whether it continued its existence in the people living on the territory it retained.

The question whether a successor State based on identity continued to exist or whether a completely new federalised State was to be formed as desired by those provincial states that still remained intact had to stay unanswered until Konrad Adenauer ignored the necessity of indecision and gave priority as occasion demanded to a new start or legal succession.

Adenauer himself thought that he was immune from dissensions within himself in the face of this unclarified situation.



Similarly the problem of the nation scarcely troubled him. He was attracted by the foundation of a State as he wanted it and he sought the power that this would bring with it as a possibility at any rate.

The Prime Ministers of the states in the Western Zones thought differently. Even before they met at Herrenchiemsee they had aimed to hold up a development that seemed threatening to them.

After the London recommendations of the three Western Foreign Ministers had authorised them to convene a Constituent National Assembly they once again tried to evade this.

At a meeting on the Rittersturz near Koblenz in July 1948 they decided upon a cover note for their counterproposals requesting a postponement of a National Assembly and the composition of a German constitution until conditions were such that an all-German government could be formed and a sufficient degree of sovereignty restored.

Justifying their reservations the Prime Ministers said that they attached great importance on avoiding anything that could deepen the split between East and West. They found it questionable to give an expedient organisation, as the fusion of the three Western zones of occupation was, all the attributes of a State until this could include all Germany.

For this reason they suggested a constitution should be replaced *only* by a Basic Law with less claims and that they should refuse the envisaged plebiscite on it. They did not want to make the will of the people equally responsible for an interim solution that would be carefully shielded from any solemn establishment. The body commissioned to prepare Basic Law was called the Parliamentary Council and not Constituent Assembly.

The mood of the Parliamentary Council, convening at a time when Stalin was preparing to undermine German confidence in the Western powers with the blockade of Berlin, was expressed by Carlo Schmid when he said, "When the people organises itself merely as a function of the will of a superior foreign force, even under the compulsion to follow certain directives, the result is no more than an organism bearing a more or less administrative stamp."

Considering the concern of the hesitant Prime Ministers and the fear of the founders that a fragmentary State could be born that could finally prove not to be provisional as well as the patriotic desires of many Parliamentary Councillors such as Theodor Heuss who hoped to save "indivisible Germany" at all events, the preamble to Basic Law will be seen in another light than by those who would like most of all to go with Rainer Barzel to Karlsruhe to complain of a breach of constitution.

Who is there that does not see the contradiction between the solemnity of the preamble with its call to strive for national unity and the modest intention of giving legal order to the inevitable?

The dilemma of powerlessness has given rise to an understandable desperation concerning this country's destiny. The preamble at least imposes on forthcoming generations the duty of fulfilling what must remain denied to contemporaries of the catastrophe resulting in division.

Those who come down from spheres of meditation will not find it hard to recognise that the prevalent political trends could not be overcome. Even the victorious powers were unable to resist their increasing pressure. At Fulton in March 1946 Winston Churchill spoke for the first time of the Iron Curtain casting its shadow over a Europe that was completely different than the Europe fought for by its liberators.

Not long afterwards in his famous Harvard speech General Marshall announced that a withdrawal of American troops from Europe within two years, as President Roosevelt had promised at the Yalta Conference, was not possible.

Shortly afterwards British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin summarised everything that had happened since the victory over Hitler in one sentence: "We now think of Western Europe as a unit."

And so it occurred that the London recommendations advocating a federation of the three Western zones were preceded by a statement from the military governors which said, "We no longer want to content ourselves with a political and economic vacuum that hinders the reconstruction of countries participating in the Marshall Plan."

We are being swept along by world political trends again today. They are now completely different. Behind them are the Western powers' desire for detente, especially on the part of the Americans who are trying to come to a settlement with the other world power, and the Soviet Union's aim of securing the consolidation achieved in its sphere of dominion by an international treaty guaranteeing the status quo.

It is not possible for a medium power such as the Federal Republic in its position of vulnerability to swim against the tide. It can only stand at the side and make sure that it does not run aground. When a nation has become involved in the ways of fate the only help is circumspection and lasting patience, not the still so well-intended incantations that future generations can still believe.

Hermann Proske

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 April 1970)

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Trade unions pursue moderate reform policy

One question that always has explosive power is where this country's trades unions stand and what they have up their sleeve. It is asked again because of a recent event organised by the Confederation of Trades Unions' school in Bad Kreuznach.

"Trade Union theory today" was the title of the conference. Some fifty union officials and members of various ranks and origins took part along with some scientists and journalists.

The reason for the conference was that DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf considered it expedient to re-start gradually the debate on trade union reform that began so violently at the last DGB congress last spring, only to be abandoned. This time it was the basic side that was to receive prominence.

Time will tell if this expectation is to be fulfilled. Even if this should not be the case, every attempt to define the unions' position can count on considerable public interest, quite apart from the fact that it obviously does officials good to get out of the strait-jacket of appointments and day-to-day running of the unions and indulge in a sort of collective self-examination.

This self-examination is not easy and not totally free of certain difficulties of mutual understanding, as the Bad Kreuznach meeting showed. But for the most part there is near unanimity for the direction the journey should take.

DGB head Heinz Oskar Vetter described the aims and position of this country's trades unions roughly as follows.

The politically extreme unions of France, Belgium and Italy are based on class struggle. The social order they aim for is conceivable only beyond the realms of capitalism. They therefore decline any form of participation. Intentional, militant clashes with their opponents, employers and the State, are meant to undermine existing economic and social structures and achieve their ambitious aims.

American business Unions work on a completely different level and have completely different aims. They see themselves as no more than a partner and limit themselves to raising the price of labour within the system and rigorously exploiting the existing market opportunities.

Unions in this country reject both extremes of union action. They want neither violent overthrow of the existing social order nor the mere increase of members' incomes without regard to more important aspects and the common good.

Unions in the Federal Republic see themselves as an integrating ingredient and guarantee of the system that must admittedly first be built into the free, democratic order understood by the unions by the introduction of a juster distribution of weath and the equal participation of employees in all decisions affecting them. Vetter said the example of participation showed the basic decision that unions in this country had made.

The statements made by the top man of the DGB in Bad Kreuznach certainly did not fulfil the demands of a trades union theory in the strict sense of the word. Some of his own members then attacked him for this. This country's unions obviously do not yet have their own theory. What they do possess is a strategic concept to govern their practical policy. And this concept can alarm only those people who believe that existing social conditions are the best possible.

The unions comprising the DGB are no closed unit where every question has only one answer. The range of ideas on the social order of the future is wide. But there can be no doubt that the large majority of members, especially those in the higher and highest ranks, are averse to revolutionary adventures and firmly committed to a course of reform.

Participation is not an intermediate stage on the way to full decision-making but the end product of integration of the worker into a society founded on cooperation between the two equally important factors of labour and (private) capital.

Participation – and its opponents must consider this – would indeed be the conclusive domestication and pacification of the unions within the framework of a system that could no longer be termed capitalist (though that depends on the definition) but would certainly be far removed from socialism.

And so it is not a complete coincidence that participation, increasingly the central point of union policy in this country, encounters extreme displeasure from those whose final aim is the socialist ultimate solution.

Ernest Mandel, the Belgian social and trades union theoretician, spoke at Bad Kreuznach as a representative of this course. Mandel is a left-wing socialist and lectured his colleagues from a Marxist point of view.

Mandel claims that participation disguises class differences. Workers sharing in decision-making and unions sharing responsibility become stabilising elements in the prevailing social order. Unions then no longer deserve their name as they have lost contact with the masses and are finally condemned to insignificance.

In view of the internal worries of Federal Republic trades unions, in view of declining membership, the lack of member activity and not least wildcat strikes, demands to carry out a radical, belligerent policy based on an enviably consistent theoretical concept cannot fail to make a certain impression.

Theoretic interest only

But at present there is nothing to show this country's unions, at any rate their leading men, could find more than a theoretic interest in the messianic vision of a soviet, socialist society.

That is the position at present taken up by the DGB. Any changes will depend not least on what successes the unions will have in pursuing their course of reform.

This country's unions, accused of pious reformism and observed with mistrust by progressive sister organisations in other countries, are condemned to success. Their opponents, this country's management, would be well advised not to make this success too difficult to come by.

Wolfgang Krüger

(DIE ZEIT, 3 April 1970)

Possible Bonn-GDR diplomatic ties do not excite Moscow

It can now no longer be ignored that the relations of the government and the governing parties with Christian Democrat Opposition are rapidly worsening.

At the centre of controversy are not, as might have been expected, questions of domestic policy, the area of the Federal government's main offensive. The dispute is centred round this country's German and Eastern European policy.

Considering the statements and counter-statements of the past few days and announcements from both the Federal Republic and East Berlin, there seems to be no other topic that could provide serious competition to Eastern European policy.

People are getting their eye in. The one side is aiming at what it calls the discriminatory laws that could, though they need not, prove a stumbling-block for the Kassel meeting. The targets in the Federal Republic are the alleged preliminary payments made by the Federal government in its Eastern European policy and the alleged standstill of exploratory talks in Moscow and Warsw conducted by State Secretaries Egon Bahr and Georg Duckwitz respectively.

The rapid succession of demands for recognition being made by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) press, their attacks on politicians, mainly those belonging to the Social Democratic Party (SPD), especially Helmut Schmidt and, recently, Willy Brandt, and their campaign against the term "inner-German relations" show only too plainly that the SED is conscious of its own weakness in home affairs.

The party knew this before the Erfurt meeting and the spontaneous demonstrations of sympathy for the Federal Chancellor by young citizens bore this out, though supporters of the heritage of both Weimar and Eisenach were represented.

The SED already knew from public opinion polls that 71 per cent of the working community had described Germany and not the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as their mother country.

Test questions relating to the cooperation theory and the Brezhev Doctrine did not result in answers that were likely to allay the SED's concern in home affairs or give it more room for manoeuvre.

If there was a result to the Erfurt meeting that everyone can see it must be the renewed confirmation of how difficult and wearisome the road to gradual rapprochement between the two States in Germany is going to be.

The somewhat premature critics of this policy who claim that these efforts have already come to a standstill or have failed altogether ignore the struggle necessary in the fifties, just after the Federal Republic had been set up to restore relations with neighbouring countries in Western Europe after the war.

Then too successes were not chalked up overnight. Then too there were set-backs and cases of ill feeling that were not all reported back to Bonn – this occurred with the Federal Republic legation in one Western European country with which it has long been allied – because of consideration for the sensitivity of Konrad Adenauer, who was then Federal Chancellor.

Considering on the other hand the experiences and legacies of the War in Russia and Poland and the fact that there have been no talks compatable to those between State Secretary Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko since 1949, it becomes plain what periods of time the Federal Republic has to reckon with in its efforts toward a settlement with Eastern Europe.

In view of all other political, that is ideological, difficulties there will be no speedy and cheap successes. The SPD press information service recently said that it could well happen, though nobody could forecast this, "that the attitude shown by Eastern Europe could make it appear that the course of detente on which the Federal government has embarked is not at the moment practicable. If this should be the case everybody at home and abroad must know that such outcome to the efforts toward a settlement between East and West in Europe is not to be traced back to the attitude of the Federal govenment." It could almost be said that there is no need for arguments of this type.

The interests of this country's German and Eastern European policies would be served by allowing them time. The periods will stretch to years rather than months. If such a process of re-thinking is to get off the ground and correspond to the state of the Soviet Union's internal and foreign policy, long periods of time are needed, especially as such delicate questions as a settlement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic are concerned.

With respect to inter-German relations we must proceed from the fact that the Soviet Union's attitude is based on Germany's special position and the special relationship between the two States in Germany.

Until 1968 their troops were described as "Soviet forces temporarily stationed in the GDR". This "temporarily" was dropped last November after years and, as part of a firmly established phrase, at the beginning of 1970 the same troops were referred to as the "group of Soviet forces in Germany", a phrase the SED press had to take over more or less enthusiastically.

And not least the treaty of friendship, mutual support and cooperation concluded between the Soviet Union and the GDR in 1964 and valid until 1984 contains a paragraph which states that the creation of a peace-loving democratic unified German State can be achieved only through talks where partners have equal rights and through understanding

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between the two sovereign German States."

As Article Nine states that this treaty does not impinge upon the "rights and obligations of the two sides under valid bilateral and other international agreements including the Potsdam Agreement" we can bank on the fact that the last word has not been spoken with regard to the exploratory talks in Moscow and Warsaw, especially as the treaty contains a clause stating that, if either treaty partner wishes, the treaty can be re-examined before the expiration of its validity in the case of the establishment of "a unified, democratic and peace-loving German State or the conclusion of a German peace treaty."

Finally there are Russian statements that, regarding their right of involvement in Germany, they are not against relations and treaties based on international law between Bonn and East Berlin though they do not want a formal exchange of ambassadors.

All this points at any rate to certain differences in the interpretation of the German situation by Moscow and East Berlin. The Soviet Union may not yet itself know what course it is take concerning these issues in future but would prefer first to await further developments in both Central Europe and South East Asia.

All these considerations do at any rate point to a long political poker game. Those with better nerves should have an advantage and the longer breath.

Dettmar Cramer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 April 1970)

Labour exchanges continue to offer good service to workers

When foreigners who know something about social welfare policy come to the Federal Republic they normally find two institutions here remarkable – labour exchanges and professional training.

Both are disputed here however. The legislature has once again made a thorough examination of the system of training and endorsed it. It has frequently proved its adaptability and efficiency.

And the labour exchanges are often thought of as far too bureaucratic to carry out the functions of a modern labour policy that reaches into the future. The labour exchanges' monopoly has been criticised. Many observers consider career advice to be too static. Some even think that it is best to choose one's own career and place of work without having recourse to the exchanges.

The Federal Labour Institute in Nuremberg recently published its latest monthly report and again expressed its opinion on the situation of the labour market.

This routine procedure, scarcely heeded now, does reveal one advantage of this form of labour administration: exact information on the labour situation, the extent of unemployment and the differing developments in the various Federal states.

This analyses of the labour market gives valuable data for commercial policy and social measures. Many Western countries are working in the dark in this sphere and want to use German experiences dating back to 1927 and the establishment of the Reich Labour Institute.

There is a second advantage. The organisation of the Federal Labour Institute into State Labour Exchanges, Labour Exchanges and subsidiaries and the participation of management and trades unions guarantee a cooperative attitude and uninterrupted activity on the spot.

Those looking for work or advice do not have far to go. The nearest exchange is not far away and full employment guarantees a wide range of vacant posts. Want-ads and independent advisers supplement this system of supply and information.

The monopoly argument does not carry much weight. The exploitation of credulous workers would quickly reach epidemic proportions if the wrong interpretation of the principle of competition led to an end to the exchanges' predominance in supplying labour. Honest advisers and their helpers would remain in the minority. Shady characters would swoop on the barely sufficient labour market and effect doubtful transactions.

The third advantage is that measures towards guaranteed full-time employment would not be conceivable without the Federal Labour Institute. The best example is the payment of bad-weather money to building workers and the backing of winter construction. In 1969 the Federal Institute pay 833 million Marks in bad-weather payments and 64 millions towards winter construction. Total expenditure of the Institute was just 2,900 million Marks.

The fourth advantage is the possibilities of generous backing of further professional training and re-training by a well-coordinated apparatus. In 1969 the Labour Institute spent 132 million Marks on professional training alone. Added to this came further measures of great benefit to many workers.

These examples on the credit side are remarkable enough. But there are still many problems in this sphere and both State and labour administration will have to deal with them.

1: Unemployment is still a material catastrophe for many. The insurance now paid by all workers with a contribution of 1.3 per cent (management pays half) and a calculation limit of 1,300 Marks covers only some sixty per cent of incomes in this range in the case of unemployment. That means that anyone earning more than 1,300 Marks a month receives only sixty per cent of this contribution if unemployed.

2: The proportion of older workers in the total unemployment figure is alarmingly high. In may 1969 more than sixty per cent of the unemployed were over 45. The labour exchanges must think of something new to remedy this situation.

3: Advertising and information is not sufficiently modern and effective.

4: Advice and allocation of posts must be more direct and personal.

The much-vaunted seventies present new and higher demands to labour exchanges too. These can be mastered only by increasing flexibility and lessening bureaucracy.

Werner Mühlbradt

(DIE WELT, 6 April 1970)

■ BALLET

Dame Margot stars in Stuttgart

Stuttgart is the scene of many new ballet premieres these days. Two weeks ago we saw MacMillan's *Miss Julie* and John Cranko's *Brouillards* and now these ballets are followed by *Poème de l'Extase*, again by Cranko.

This latest work was specially produced for Dame Margot Fonteyn who is at present also appearing as Odette/Odile in the Stuttgart production of *Swan Lake.*

The ballet is splendid and culinary, though this is not intended to be an insult. Cranko has brought painter Gustav Klimt on to the stage. His colours are then adopted by Jürgen Rose for an exquisite, extraordinarily precious, individual decor and tasteful costumes the totality of which is then adapted by the dancers.

The subject receives corresponding treatment. It is not an attempt to reproduce the nebulous, pantheistic, erotic narrative that Scriabin wrote in verse for his *Poème* (before this comes the ninth piano sonata orchestrated by Wolfgang Fortner). Instead it shows the ecstasy of a diva's love, the personification of a Klimt lady.

The diva is giving a soirée. Her guests are eccentric. They lie on top of another to form a mountain, they make a giant bouquet of waving hands. One of them, the youth, woos her. But she falls not in love but back into reminiscence.

Four of her earlier lovers appear, their cloaks fly through the air like the wings of a giant butterfly and they emerge from the cloth floating down around them. The effect is fantastic. It is a fascinating optical representation of Scriabin's exciting, rousing music.

In the midst of this relived bacchanalia, this drunken ghostliness, the youth appears as a real contrasting figure. He tries to draw the diva into his reality. But she becomes resigned and remains behind alone in her world the past, paralysed into the Klimt picture.

Those who saw Fonteyn for the first time this evening can scarcely imagine the way she dances. She played the artificial, artistic diva exquisitely, modishly fragile and remained standing in precious poses.

She was in the air most of the time, raised in subtle combinations and passed on from lover to lover. If the effect had not been so striking it would have been possible to regard it as everyday choreographic fare.

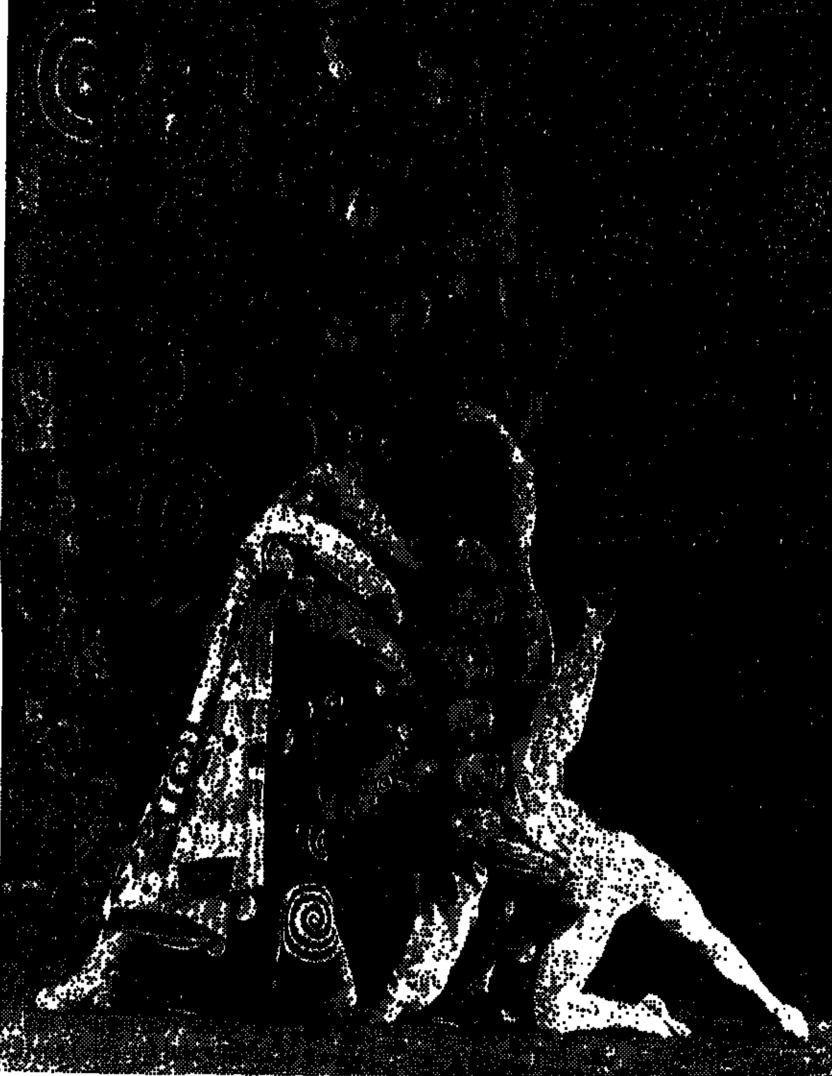
The audience too became ecstatic about the performances of Dame Margot, her partners Egon Madsen, Jan Stripling, Bernd Berg, Heinz Clauss and Richard Cragun, the choreographer and the stage designer. Cranko knelt before the prima ballerina as if he was bowing to the Madonna. She lifted him up, kissed him and everybody was happy.

Before this premiere, interrupted fleetingly by a technical fault, there was a performance of Stravinsky's *Apollo* with Balanchine's choreography danced by Marcia Haydée and Heinz Clauss. Finally we saw Cranko's *Katalyse* with catalyst Richard Cragun.

People have often thought that it would be better for Cranko to devote himself more to his Munich ensemble. Ballet dancers at Stuttgart are unbeatable.

Hans Göhl

(Münchner Merkur, 26 March 1970)



A scene from John Cranko's 'Poème de l'Extase'

(Photo: Hannes Kilian)

Royal Ballet to dance at Wiesbaden

Six countries will be represented by soloists and ensembles at the international May Festival at Wiesbaden that is taking place this year between 1 and 31 May. both the ballet of Stockholm's royal opera and the Royal Ballet of London's Covent Garden will be there.

The London ballet will provide a splendid highlight with de Falla's ballet *The Three-Cornered Hat.* In this production Pablo Picasso is responsible for the decor.

The Rumanian State Opera is appearing for the first time in the Federal Republic and will stage Puccini's *La Bohème* and Enescu's opera *Oedipus*.

The world famous Noh theatre, Nihon Nogaku Dan of Tokyo, will also appear.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 March 1970)

Survey analyses wishes of Bremen's theatre-goers

There has been a clear change in what people want to see at the theatre, according to a survey held from 5 September 1969 to 25 February 1970 by Bremen's theatre administration.

800 answers were received and 380 replied to the question: "What play would you like to see? "

At the top of the list came the modern classicists such as Brecht, Dürrenmatt, Camus, Sartre, Ionesco and Beckett, Grass, Handke, Bauer, Bond, Hochhuth. Weiss and Dorst lie a little way behind.

Among plays named are some that have already been performed at the theatre: Heiner Müller's *Philoktet, Trotzki* by Peter Weiss, Tabori's *Cannibals*, Tankred Dorst's *Toller* and Wolfgang Bauer's *Change.* One comedy producer mentioned time and time again was Curt Goetz.

There is a striking difference between the wishes of the twenty to forty age range and the desires of older theatre-goers who mostly name operas from the classical repertoire. But there are some exceptions. One fifty-year-old man would like to see Hochhuth's *Guerillas* and an eighteen-year-old schoolgirl wants *Charley's Aunt.* A 49-year-old wants to hear musical experiments by Mauricio Kagel while a twenty-year-old prefers *Margarethe* or *Land des Lächelns*.

Modern musicals take up a privileged position on the list. Top is the musical *Hair* which thirty people would like to see, mainly young people aged between fifteen and 27. Two elderly theatre-goers also wanted to see it. At a distance follow *Fiddler on the Roof* and the old favourite *My Fair Lady.*

In the opera category *Nabucco, Aida, Undine* and *Martha* were mentioned several times. Modern operas were not named at all. Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Lortzing, Verdi, Wagner and Puccini occupy the first few positions with *Tales of Hoffmann, Hansel and Gretel* and Orff and Berg. Richard Strauss was mentioned only for his opera *Rosenkavalier*.

The demand for operetta seems to have decreased. But people did want to see *Der Vetter aus Dingsda, Das Land des Lächelns* and *Feuerwerk*.

Nobody wanted Schiller, Kleist, Hebbel, Grillparzer and Hauptmann. But Shakespeare, Sophocles' *Antigone* Aristophenes' *Birds* and the two German Classics *Nathan der Weise* and *Faust* were mentioned.

Rank outsiders are Auber's *La Muette de Portici*, Massenet's *Werther*, Offenbach's *Bluebeard*, Nedbal's *Polenblut*, Max Halbe's *Youth*, various comedies by Hermann Bahr and Tolstoy's *Power of Darkness.*

The theatre direction is interpreting the results of the survey more as an expression of the degree of familiarity and less the degree of quality.

Günther Beneke-Kracht

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 April 1970)

Subsidies propos[ed] to brake further cinema closures

Münchner Merkur
Münchener Zeitung für Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur und Sport

Every day sees a cinema close i[n the] Federal Republic as the num[ber of] places without a cinema, especially [in] towns numbering five to ten th[ousand] inhabitants, steadily increases.

It is mainly family enterprises th[at are] closing down. The owners simply la[ck the] will to carry on.

The closures are compelled [by the] possibility of selling cinemas to [super]market chains and the spread of se[x films] especially in smaller towns where n[o one] dares to look at them for fear of dam[aging] his or her reputation.

In the Federal Republic there are [...] communities numbering between t[wo and] ten thousand inhabitants. At the [end of] 1968 these towns had 1,190 cinem[as, a] third of the total number in this co[untry].

Since 1 January 1969 a further [...] these cinemas have closed, with the [result] that 2,100 towns of this size are wi[thout] a cinema. In the next group, th[e] towns numbering between twenty [and] fifty thousand inhabitants, there a[re ...] places without a cinema. Of the towns with a population between t[...] and fifty thousand, six do not h[ave a] cinema.

It is now being considered whethe[r and] if so how, cinemas can be set up fin[anced] by the State to show good films wi[th a] programme changing regularly tw[ice a] week. Industrial films, documentary [films] and films by younger directors in [this] country who have found no distrib[utor] could also be shown. This would in[clude] underground films.

These cinemas could be set [up as] cinema clubs in cinemas now lying [idle] or in community centres and s[chools] where it is usually possible to show [films].

If 35mm projectors are available [in] old cinemas these must be used. [...] 16mm projectors can be bought a[t ...] 15,000 Marks. Annual running [costs] would be about 20,000 Marks [if a] fulltime director were appointed.

But there are other difficulties[. Who] will choose suitable films? It m[ust be] someone who knows films and i[s well] informed. In every town and [...] there are however film bureaux. All [...] concerned with cultural affairs policy [must] be coordinated. A small committe[e could] select the films – not an easy task.

The towns themselves, the [...] councils and the Federal states wi[ll have] to give financial subsidies. It is [worth] noting that the Standing Confere[nce of] Federal state Education Minister[s has] taken the initiative in this questio[n].

So far things have not passed [the] planning stage. But even if these p[lans] succeed in only two thirds of the t[owns] without a cinema being considered, [...] million people will be reached a[t an] estimated cost of twenty million [Marks] from public funds.

In the subsidised cinemas an initial [...] Market subsidy on tickets could la[ter be] reduced by skilful planning of program[mes]. Commercial cinemas will cast e[...] looks at this development.

If official cultural affairs policy [...] adopt subsidised cinemas and cinema[...] this is due to the quality of [...] dual artistic films. If commercial ci[nemas] will not show them then the subsi[dised] cinemas must. A beginning has been [made] – let us now hope that it will not be [...] before plans are put into practice.

(Münchner Merkur, 26 March 19[70])

■ THEATRE

Audience protest at Rudkin play performed at Wuppertal

Wuppertal, famous for solid, progressive theatrical work, now has an[o]ther scandal on its hands. Towards the [e]nd of the Federal Republic premiere of a [D]avid Rudkin play *Vor der Nacht* (Before [N]ight Came) at least a third of the audience [s]tormed out of the theatre and gave vent to [d]ispleasure.

A courageous call to the mostly elderly [p]rotestors to remain in the theatre and put [u]p with the play since they had put up with [c]oncentration camps without making a [p]rotest only increased their desire to get [o]ut. This was not without ironic conse[q]uences. Those who had shut their eyes to [N]azi concentration camps acted according[l]y in ignoring the scene of this horrific play [i]n Wuppertal.

What gave rise to the great displeasure [o]f the audience? Nothing less than the [m]inutely detailed ritual murder of an [I]rish tramp (Bernhard Minetti) by [l]abourers on an English market garden.

Handelsblatt

This was indeed no delicate morsel and by no means a spectacle that could be accepted without comment. The reason for this was, however, not that David Rudkin had answered Antoine Artaud's call for a horrific theatre, a "collective draining of pus from abscesses", but because Rudkin had failed to achieve this.

Rudkin's play moves on two levels, a basis of vulgarised economic dialectic and an ideological superstructure.

The basis is the English market garden where the workers are exploited by the owner (Walter Orth) and his daughter (Helena Rosenkranz).

Other characters in the play are a roughneck schoolboy (Lutz Hochstraate), a student (Christian Quadflieg) and the old tramp who has a bent for poetry.

The roughneck identifies himself with the market-garden workers, the student keeps his distance. And the tramp who maintains the part of the worthy gentleman is murdered in the end.

Everything up to the point of the murder is presented in great detail by David Rudkin. Angelika Hurwicz produced the play in grandiose style with the brakes on the acting tempo and an almost fanatical eye for detail. The excellent settings were created by Adolf Steiof.

So far so good. But beyond this David Rudkin does not rely on his strong point, namely collecting and concentrating fragments of reality into a dramatic entity but aims higher than his capabilities stretch at the moment.

In order to interweave the basis and superstructure of the play he resorts to a style of playwriting which accentuates his blind spots.

The helicopter from which insecticides are sprayed is given an extended significance as a bringer of evil and a mythical threat.

Then there are the two lunatics who come from a likewise mythical asylum to work on the market garden and incorporate factors of religious mania with homosexuality. And in the end the market garden owner is portrayed as being subservient to his daughter.

Thus, according to Rudkin, human relationships and ideas lose their essence, human beings are dehumanised as are these characters in the work process and in the product of their work.

This theme is grandiose but Rudkin never masters it. Instead of giving concrete form to the superstructure he symbolises it in fragmentary intimations so that would-be profundity replaces concrete portray al.



A scene from David Rudkin's controversial play performed in Wuppertal

(Photo: Kurt Saurin-Sorani)

From the group dynamism which is at the outset quite precise the action becomes without a motive, and the ritual murder which is the culminating point of an aggressive urge is itself without motive since the market garden owner has approved or even ordered the murder.

There is no doubt that the murder is an intrinsic part of the play planned in advance and that the developments that lead up to it are logical. But no insight is given into why it is a ritual. Rudkin is trying here as in the scenes with the two lunatics to portray the dehumanisation of man metamorphosed into perverted religosity.

But Rudkin fails completely to utilise one opportunity offered by sick drama, portraying man's urge to kill as the outcome of a concrete historical process of dehumanisation.

Symbolist digression

David Rudkin wanted to write a play for the "new" theatre, but he has in fact harped back to the "old". He has left the path of real human misery and digressed into a symbolic world, showing death and horror on a rosy cloud of sublimation.

At the end anonymity of the forces being pilloried is in itself mythical. It is not by chance that this mythical stratum in *Vor der Nacht* operates with the flexibility of horror made aesthetic in a ritual.

This flexibility (even in a negative form) and the pillorying of anonymous forces were a large part of the "old" theatre. We expect the "new" theatre to present these threatening forces in a concrete form. The basis and superstructure are now for once a dialectic unity.

Ulrich Schreiber

(Handelsblatt, 1 April 1970)

No 'Experimenta' at Frankfurt this year

Frankfurt's *Experimenta*, a dramatic experiment, will not be taking place [t]his year, according to this country's [A]cademy of Dramatic Art.

The Academy considers that *Experi[m]enta* as it was presented in previous [y]ears has served its purpose. As Dr. Urs [W]idmer, the Academy's secretary, said, it [w]as a successful platform for experi[m]ental theatre from all over the world.

Experimenta will be back in 1971 in a [n]ew guise. It will be a "collage" of the [c]ontemporary German-speaking stage.

Playwrights and directors will be urged [t]o produce and experiment with plays [w]hich have a greater bearing on the social [s]cene in the seventies.

Experimenta 1971 will be designed to [d]emonstrate the theatrical scope of 1971. [T]en theatrical evenings are planned. Each [s]oiree will be taken up with the premiere [o]f three or four dramas of a collage nature.

The Academy has called on eighty [p]laywrights, including librettists, com[p]osers, painters and sculptors to present [d]raft plays for the roughly forty pre[m]ières in the drama week.

These artists must fulfil only one [c]ondition: the running time of the plays [t]hey present must be more than one [m]inute and less than fifty. To date fifty [a]uthors have agreed to cooperate.

Among them are Thomas Bernhard, Bazon Brock, Wolfgang Deichsel, Peter Handke, Peter Weiss, Jandl, Kagel, Herbur[g]er, Wondratchek and Ziem.

The Academy of Dramatic Arts is acting as agents. It is offering the plays submitted to a number of theatre companies which will rehearse them and premiere them during the *Experimenta* week.

In order to fill the gap left by the nonexistent *Experimenta 1970* the Academy will be holding a congress for men of the theatre in Frankfurt from 5 till 7 June. This will deal with structural changes in the German speaking theatre and will concentrate mainly with problems of actor participation in theatre management.

The opening speeches will be given by Günter Grass (now theatrical adviser to the Frankfurt Städtische Bühne) and Klaus Völker (now Zürich's artistic adviser).

A. Bechtold

(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 March 1970)

Bertolt Brecht's 'Die Tage der Commune' at Stuttgart

Bert Brecht wrote his didactic popular play of revolution *Die Tage der Commune* three years after the Second World War. As in other plays his main concern was with the question whether the new socialistic society could achieve its aims exclusively by peaceful means or whether it was necessary to employ force.

This play, which seeks sympathy for victims of the Commune is particularly topical today when the world is filled with student unrest.

Brecht shows that different opinions can be held on this score. He takes as his example the rising of the Commune of Parisian labourers after the victory of Prussia over Louis Napoleon's France.

In retrospect Brecht tries to show that this initial effort to form a socialist, anti-nationalist and anti-capitalist society foundered because force was employed too late. So indirectly he is approving armed warfare against the class struggle.

In spite of the epic prolongation of the play's action once again the human immediacy and theatrical plausibility of Brecht's dramatic art grips the audience. No one could fail to be touched by the sound instinct of the Cabet family and their feelings in victory and defeat. Brecht used the family members to show the differing attitudes of people in one family in revolutionary times.

Hans Hollmann gave the play its Federal Republic premiere in the Württemberg Staatstheater, Stuttgart. He presented it as *Volkstheater* (popular theatre). Intentionally he made the scenes involving the bourgeoisie drag to the point of ennui.

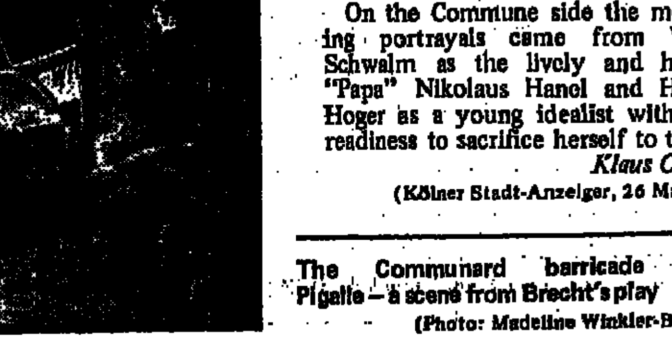
On the other hand he depicted the Communards, above all members of the Cabet family, with great vitality designed to win the sympathy of the audience. They are shown to be now delightfully leftwing, now filled with idealistic zeal.

Traugott Buhre acted a delightful caricature as the boring bourgeois leader Thiers and as the Prussian Junker Bismarck.

On the Commune side the most striking portrayals came from Wolfgang Schwalm as the lively and humorous "Papa" Nikolaus Hanel and Hannelore Hoger as a young idealist with a tragic readiness to sacrifice herself to the cause.

Klaus Colberg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 March 1970)



The Communard barricade in the Pigalle – a scene from Brecht's play

(Photo: Madeline Winkler-Betzendahl)

EDUCATION

Volkswagen Foundation overhauls its awards system

In passing their examinations many university graduates feel themselves to be specialists trained only in one field and not yet ready for their future career.

The Volkswagen Foundation now proposes to finance further study to help quench the lasting thirst for knowledge present in many young academics.

At the same time the Foundation will counter the lack of scientists with an all-round training. Scholars with a broad education are urgently needed for interdisciplinary research.

The Volkswagen Foundation has already financed 500 courses of further study. The sociological seminar of Hanover's Technical University has examined the reasons and the outcome of these further study courses. The results are now contained in a report by Willi Pöhler.

The most commen reasons named by scholarship recipients for a further course of study is the discovery of new personal interests during the first course of study. Other students want to improve career prospects. Specialisation on a border area is rarely mentioned as necessary for a career.

From what subjects did holders of these scholarships come? Protestant theology, pharmacy, jurisprudence, agriculture and horticulture, mechanical engineering and electro-technology are overrepresented.

Protestant theology, general medicine, the economics of science, sociology, politics, psychology, education, chemistry and the economics of engineering are particularly attractive to those taking up a second course of study.

Protestant theology plays a double role here. It gives many of its graduates the wish to continue their studies and also attracts many graduates of other disciplines.

Pöhler believes that personal reasons such as a change of interests are to avoid *starting work. A change of interests* during the first course of study occurred above all in students of the Arts, sociology, the natural sciences and medicine.

The apparently more objective hope for an improvement in the initial prospects of a career caused by a second course of study was expressed several times by students of law and economic science. But at the same time Pöhler was unable to find any concrete professional goals.

Pöhler believes that the theoretical approach of university education is responsible for the secret fear of starting to work. Hazy ideas on a future career are closely linked with the lack of satisfaction during a first course of study.

But there is no hope of eliminating the uncertainty of a student's situation by changing subjects if his ideas on a future career continue to remain unclear. From this Pöhler deduces, "This situation can be changed only if the lack of connexion between education and later practice is ended along with the obscurity of the course of study."

Educational researchers from Hanover headed by Professor Christian von Ferber have made proposals based on the report for a change in the normal procedure for awarding grants.

Instead of grants being awarded according to an applicant's particular tastes special attention should now be given to desirable combinations of subjects. Courses supplementing a student's own subject with partial training in other disciplines are to be furthered as essential components of a basic study.

The Volkswagen Foundation has already put some of these recommendations into practice. Among subjects they consider worth backing are biology (physical biology), biochemistry, biomedical techniques, selected areas of physics and technology (semi-conductor physics and technology and radio astronomy), applied mathematics, mathematical economic science and management.

Sociological investigations accompanying the Volkswagen grant programme have even more plainly helped a decision concerning doctorship grants. A survey among 118 professors in Göttingen and Hanover and their doctorship candidates shows that a doctorship is looked upon more as a status symbol than an academic qualification.

As some civil service posts require a doctorship the Volkswagen Foundation concludes that the State should itself finance the doctorships it demands. The Foundation gives doctorate grants only in exceptional circumstances.

Compared to the fifty million Marks so far given in grants by the Volkswagen Foundation, the costs of the sociological investigation, estimated to be about 70,000 Marks, is no more than a small fraction. But results are far-reaching. Money for education is now being invested far more with a sure aim in mind.

Charles Treffinger

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

Most lecture tours from this coutry go to Latin America

The agency within this country's Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) responsible for sending lecturers from the Federal Republic to posts abroad have just produced a list of the 121 people it has seconded to foreign universities.

The lecturers are bound to the universities for a number of years and receive donations from the agency as well as their contractual salary from the foreign university.

Posts are mainly outside Europe and North America. 55 lecturers have gone to Latin America, 28 to Africa and eighteen to Asia. Chile is top of the list with fifteen lecturers, followed by Brazil with eleven, Columbia with nine and Argentina with seven.

For Africa the agency supplied four lecturers to both Nigeria and Zambia and three to Ghana, Kenya and the Congo. The remainder were distributed among other African States.

Of the twenty lecturers allocated to European countries Turkey takes up first place with eight because of the long history of close academic contacts between the two countries.

The 121 lecturers belong to nearly all disciplines. Geologists, geographers, physicists, chemists and mathematicians predominate in the sciences. Lecturers in German, agriculture and medicine are also strongly represented.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

Six formers wri[te] their own absen[ce] notes

Sixth-former Georg B. of the [...]gasse Grammar School in [...] wrote his own sickness note th[...] day: "I could not attend lesson[s] day because I did not feel well."

Georg is one of 300 sixth-fo[rmers] grammar schools in the Federal [...] North Rhine-Westphlia whe in [...] twelve months have been allowed [...] their own notes explaining abs[ence] lateness.

The state's Education Mi[nistry] Düsseldorf is now considering th[...] of the experiment. It will shor[tly] whether all sixth-formers i[n] Rhine-Westphalia can *write* th[...] absence notes.

A year ago Education Minister [...] decreed this opportunity as a [...] suitable for advancing a scholar's [...] responsibility. The one condi[tion] that parents must agree to th[...] daughters relieving them of [...] This was introduced first of [...] number of schools to test th[...] formers' degree of maturity.

Dr Küchenhoff of the Educa[tion Mi]nistry said, "At first they were al[...] excuses. But they quickly realis[ed] the results of overlong holidays [...] The 300 still have the right [...] themselves holidays when they w[...] they do not use it.

The calculations of the Minist[ry] proved correct. At a time when t[empo]rary expulsion from the class[...] being discussed everywhere as [...] ciplinary measure and has eve[n been] introduced by some schools, the [...] sixth-formers see the situation cle[...]

A sixth-former at Bonn summar[ised] attitude to the experiment. "Wh[en all is] said and done we do not go *to scho*[*ol for*] our parents or for the *teachers* bu[t for] our own sakes. Before it was terrifi[c] to wangle a few free hours with a[...] of ruses. But that is no longer an[...] has therefore become boring."

Dr. Karl von der Lieck, headma[ster of] the Kreuzgasse Grammar School, t[...] think pupils should continue [...] their own absence notes. It i[s] honest. Nobody needs to use th[...] hackneyed excuses any more. Pre[viously] scholars have had to get their [...] signature. Now they bear the re[sponsi]bility and the risk of being expe[lled for] continually playing turant with [...] cient reason."

While grammar schools, where [atten]dance is voluntary, were successfu[l in] their appeal to their pupils' se[nse of] responsibility, truancy at other sc[hools is] becoming an increasingly more [...] problem.

According to an inquiry by the [...] tion office in Essen 500 pupils hav[e been] forced to attend elementary or p[rofes]sional schools every year. In Co[...] exactly 100 parents were fined las[t year] for not ensuring that their childr[en at]tended school. Though before suc[h ex]treme action is taken the law says that [...] pupils must have had at least [...] warnings.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 25 March [1970])

One teacher in thr[ee] is a Christian

Teachers at this country's high sc[hools] were recently asked to give [their] spiritual or political position.

31 per cent replied "Christian" [...] per cent "liberal" and 18.7 per [cent] described themselves as humanists.

The results of this investigation c[arried] out by Erwin Schefer of Frankfur[t ...] year have just been published in *Cat[holic] Educationalist*, the organ of this c[oun]try's Association of Catholic Teache[rs].

384 grammar school teachers [were] covered by the survey.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 March [1970])

PSYCHOLOGY

Daydreams analysed scientifically

REAL LIFE PROBLEMS ARE REHEARSED

From a window in a dentist's waiting room a man is looking at the traffic as it goes by. A woman stops at the kerb to allow a lorry to pass before crossing the road.

But the man imagines that she has stepped out on to the road and has been hit by the lorry. The man rushes out, picks up the bundle of blood and rags and carefully carries her into the waiting room where he calls the hospital.

Everybody makes up things like this. Science speaks of daydreams. Psychologist Dr Hedwig Katzenberger of Beuel near Bonn has just completed a thorough investigation into this strange phenomenon.

It occurs when the subject is in a state of consciousness where complete alertness is not demanded and is for the most part withdrawn from the conscious state. It differs from dreams experienced during sleep as the content is as a rule realistic and possible. Illogical, confused events are rare.

In many cases daydreams are a test of reality. Real life tasks and situations are rehearsed so that daydreams can be of use to the subject's practical existence in the future. This process is similar to the way that children learn through play.

An eighteen-year-old girl pupil at a boarding school who wants to attend a school of arts and crafts to become a goldsmith said that she was angry about losing two years at school owing to her poor performance. She wanted to do something to make up for this.

She therefore imagined herself as a famous star making a film that was then shown in the school where she had failed. "During the daydream," she said, "I had a feeling of complete satisfaction; I was really happy."

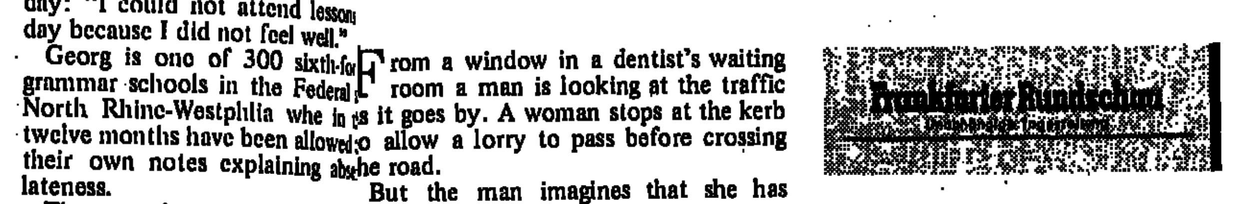
Hedwig Katzenberger points out the satisfaction of manifold impulses of vanity and desire for recognition in these dreams and stresses that it is obvious that imagining desired events gives the subject pleasure. During the day-dream the day-dreamer is unaware that he is day-dreaming. If he returns to full consciousness before the dream is over he stops: "I suddenly noticed that it was a day-dream – and it was all over."

According to content, Hedwig Katzenberger distinguishes between ten types of day-dream, including heroic dreams, rehearsal dreams and dreams involving desire and fear. The subject imagines that he is a genius, a prince or one of the chosen. He sees himself as a sufferer, a redeemer or a superman.

These dreams centre again and again on practical questions. Erotic desires too are frequent. But while advocates of old-style psychology look down on day-dreams, sometimes bringing them into discredit, and even suggest educative measures, science today takes a much more positive view of them.

Fulfilment of desires and a life of pleasure has already been mentioned, as has preparation for reality. One researcher spoke of a sort of intoxication without wine. Added to this come compensations for frustration and resultant tensions, purification, overcoming of conflicts, prevention of repression, stabilisation of the mental balance and influence on self-development.

Dreams of death are just as common as heroic day-dreams. A 23-year-old girl student described her day-dream: "When revising for an examination I came across the word meat poisoning and imagined that I was sitting at my desk learning and then died. A friend kept on coming to the door and after receiving no answer got a



skeleton key. She then found me dead. I wanted people to think of me and pity me because I had such a lot to learn."

Death here is a practical affair that frees the student from learning and taking an examination. It also makes the dreamer subject to agitation and horror. It seems to be nice to imagine the degree of grief and sorrow that dying will cause friends and next of kin.

This is also substantiated by a 25-year-old theologian who frequently had the same dream from way back in his youth. "I am buried not because I am tired of life but only to see who comes to my funeral, to see who my real friends are and to see who are not. I see the whole situation before me, the pastor's words, great praise, what a pity that he was snatched away from us so early when we had such hopes for him, he was such a nice person, and so on."

The dreamer also imagined the various ways that it could end. He described the most glorious: "I knock from inside the coffin which is then opened while the funeral is going on. It is a great success for me, there is great joy and my courage is admired. How silly I was and how inconsiderate towards my parents. But they do not scold me as they are glad to have me back." Here a day-dreamer manages to stage a private resurrection with an heroic outcome. Mourning and depression are remote.

A very typical day-dream can be summarised as follows: A scoundrel who is good at heart prevents a crime and is rewarded with riches and a fairy-tale bride.

This is the prototype of a sentimental hack-novel. One woman used to describe her day-dreams as her own private theatre. Swiss psychologist H. Zullinger claims that these day-dreams comparable to trashy novels are characteristic for the way the creative writing originates in spite of their paltriness.

Hedwig Katzenberger assumes that day-dreams are the original form of novels, plays and short stories both in form and content.

A forty-year-old doctor imagined a flying capsule with a lever that neutralised gravity. When the lever was pressed gravity was first reduced and then completely neutralised. In this condition the capsule could be lifted with a person's little finger. If the lever was turned yet further gravity became negative and the capsule rose of its own accord and was able to reach the stars. This is the material for a real hack novel.

It is very difficult to compile people's day-dreams as most people are unwilling to reveal their inner experiences. Men especially become indignant when asked about their day-dreams. Women and children seem to have fewer inhibitions.

Many people are ashamed and feel guilt. Significantly Hedwig Katzenberger did not hear of one single sexual day-dream.

Her collection and commentaries of day-dreams that have been published by Ernst Reinhardt of Munich under the title *The Day-dream* is all the more valuable.

Gerhard Welse

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

Psycho-physiological research financed by VW Foundation

Doctors, psychologists and technologists at Freiburg University plan to form a research group to investigate psycho-physiology.

Professor R. Heiss and lecturer Dr J. Fahrenberg of the department of psychology have been offered initial aid of 1.4 million Marks from the Volkswagen Foundation.

Psycho-physiology is a new discipline on the borders of psychology and physiology that describes the connections between physical and mental processes.

Doctors and psychologists therefore cooperate in this venture. With modern personality diagnosis and laboratory diagnosis scientists, backed by physiological registration methods and computer techniques, plan to come to a better understanding of the biological rudiments of individual behaviour and state of health.

Every emotional state, such as joy, excitement or anger, is both a mental and physical process with clearly definable modes of behaviour, subjective experience and physiological changes.

Psycho-physiological emotional patterns have hardly been investigated under experimental conditions. Many methods are needed to record to a satisfactory degree of accuracy data on the individual's behaviour, experimental data, statements on the subject's condition, data on the central nervous systems and vegetative endocrinal information.

Apart from emotional conditions and other reaction processes there will be investigations into constitutional psycho-physiological connexions such as constitutional psycho-vegetative instability and special psycho-vegetative syndromes in the clinical sphere.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen – a man of diffidence

When Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen published his physical observations in a short treatise in 1895 he added an explanatory sentence: "If you place your hand between the discharging apparatus and the fluorescent screen you will see the darker shadows of the bones in the lighter outline of the hand."

The discovery and effects of this new sort of ray were soon recognised as a sensation. People spoke of a new type of light that penetrated solid bodies such as wood, vulcanite, stone slabs and leather.

Illustrated magazines were quickly showing pictures of things that a human eye had never been able to see previously. The importance for science and in particular medicine was immediately plain.

Quick and exact diagnoses of broken bones, dislocations, ulcers and cancerous growths could now be made. Röntgen was celebrated as a benefactor of mankind. During the First World War speedier help was given to soldiers as their wounds could be diagnosed exactly.

In 1915 the King of Bavaria gave an audience to Röntgen and awarded him the insignia of the Order of Merit of Saint Michael, First Class. The honour was bestowed on his seventieth birthday.

But the physicist took no part in the development of X-ray techniques. As a contemporary of his attests, he knew that his circumspection and researcher's



(Photo: dpa)

mentality was unsuitable for the speedy and energetic work involved. Because of this he withdrew to his less conspicuous working sphere.

Reserve is a word that was used when describing Röntgen. He is said to have discovered X-rays (so called, as he himself described them, because of their unknown quantity) long before publishing his results. This at any rate was the claim of the contemporary who depicted the physicist as a prime example of a quiet, modest researcher.

And yet Röntgen soon achieved worldwide fame and honours were heaped upon him. The greatest honour came in 1901 when he received the first Nobel Prize for Physics.

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen's ancestry was disputed at the turn of the century. The Dutch maintained that the scientist was a fellow countryman, supporting their claim with the fact that he had attended a Dutch school of engineering.

His father, who worked in Holland, had wanted this. Because of this the son grew up without having studied Latin and Greek which was later to prove a disadvantage to his academic career. Würzburg University would not at first allow him to teach there – only when he returned later was he admitted.

The German side provided clear proof of his German origins. Even Goethe was quoted. In his *Wanderjahre* he mentions the artistic desks made by a master carpenter called Röntgen. Another ancester of Röntgen was an engineer on the first steamer to sail the Rhine. Later genealogical research then proved conclusively that Röntgen came from a family who lived by the Rhine.

He was born 125 years ago on 27 March 1845 in Lennep, now part of Remscheid. His parental home is now part of the town's Röntgen Museum.

Jörn Krause

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 March 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

A ten-member EEC will prove a tough competitor

Difficulties with Washington and unfriendly remarks from Moscow indicate that the European Economic Community, as it nears the stage where its membership will increase from six to ten, is also slowly but surely approaching the time when it will be faced with an economic war on two fronts with the superpowers.

There are many signs that if the Six should become the Ten, America will regard the augmented Common Market as a potential competitor.

Various anti-EEC slogans have been bandied about. There has been talk of agrarian dumping, non-tariff trade barriers, and the setting up of preferential zones.

America has asserted that the introduction of value added tax is tantamount to a border tax and as such should be regarded as a trade bar outside tariffs. And finally the USA has pointed out that the EEC countries have not done away with the American selling price system.

So long as the Six remain as they are the differences of opinion with America cannot become too highly charged. For six countries are enough to remain as strong with the United States in trade policies, but six are too few to upset the present equilibrium.

When the Schuman Plan for setting up a European Coal and Steel Community in the early fifties was implemented without incolving Britain, and later when General de Gaulle said "non" to Great Britain, the Americans were the best of Europeans.

Up until the beginning of the Nixon era, they welcomed the idea of integration in the hope that Europe would find its feet politically.

Today the United States is offering a customs duty preference systems to developing nations that should signal the dissolution of the European Economic Community and Commonwealth preference systems.

Apart from this the extension planned for the EEC in a few years will probably create a proference area stretching from northern Europe to Madagascar including former British colonies in Africa. This is making America afraid that an outsize market and an economic superpower will arise, and they feel they must take steps to counter this in good time.

The new measures being weighed up in Washington (when previous commitments have still not been met, particularly with regard to the selling price system) leads very easily to the suspicion that America is trying to throw a spanner in the works of already gruelling discussions between the Six and the four prospective new EEC members, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire.

Even the great administrative apparatus of the European Commission would not be capable of doing two jobs at once.

Officials comments from Brussels on the talks with Washington place great stress on the constant efforts being made to come to mutual understanding.

It would be nearer the truth, however, to describe the tenor in Brussels with regard to the United States as "increasingly perplexed".

On the other hand it is not so simple to define relations between the EEC and Moscow clearly. And this is despite the fact that Walter Hallstein, President of the European Movement, made the surprising statement (on 1 March) that in the East "strong opposition" has grown up to the planned integration of Western Europe.

Since it may be assumed that in the seventies Western Europe could be united and integrated into a larger economic community it follows that through Moscow eyes the EEC is building up to a bloc that is a threat to peace.

When Charles de Gaulle was in power in France the Russians were against any expansion of the European Economic Community and Finland's volteface in the Nordek matter shows that Moscow does not submit to pressure.

Now that de Gaulle has faded into the background the Russians see an increased possibility of additions to the Common Market and also the possibility that Western European States could find added harmony in their foreign policy.

So Moscow is out to obstruct the economic and political unity and subsequent strengthening of Western Europe.

Pravda leader writer, Yuri Shukov, says that a communal European conference should be called as long as cooperation of this kind "is not hampered by the creation of a Western European entity".

Just as the British once thought to dissolve the basis for integration in the EEC by creating a free trade zone, so the Russians likewise now want to dissolve this burgeoning Western European economic bloc in a larger scale trade area.

COMECON – the Eastern Bloc's non-integrated version of the EEC – which would be powerless to do much about the Western European trade bloc anyway, would be thrown in by the Communists voluntarily.

So Europe is threatened with a battle on two fronts. The Six have already the largest share in the international market, namely seventeen per cent as opposed to America's fifteen per cent.

Russia lags far behind.

When the Six become Ten this share would rocket up to twenty-five per cent of the world market. This would not only lead to sales policies that would make things tough for America and Russia. But with Britain's technological knowhow as part of the European technological set-up the gap between Europe and America on this score would be closed in a relatively short space of time.

The extended economic union planned for the seventies must be followed by a restructuring of industries of the future in Europe.

Otherwise the old Europe might finally be eclipsed by the Russians, the Americans and the Japanese.

Ferdinand Himpele
(DIE WELT, 3 April 1970)

Greater balance payments surpl in February

Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Federal Republic foreign trade a balance of payments su 1,308 million Marks in Febru year.

This is an increase on both the ponding month last year when the was 1,060 million Marks and January figure for this year, whi only 134 million Marks.

In February this year the Republic exported goods wo million Marks. Our imports were 8,109 million Marks.

The value of our imports was million Marks up on February 19 increase of eighteen per cent. E went up by nineteen per cent or million Marks.

In comparison with January thi imports were *down* by 491 million (six per cent), but there was a export plus of eight per cent, million Marks.

Taken together the first two mon trading in 1970 brought imports country valued at 16,700 million This represented an increase of fo per cent on January/February 1969.

Exports in this period realised 18, million Marks, a rise of fifteen per cen the first two months of *1969*.

The balance of payments surpl these two months of 1970 reached million Marks, as compared with million Marks in the corresponding of 1969.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Z für Deutschland, 25 March

This country's trade with the Soviet Union is booming

Hot on the heels of trade worth 4,000 million Marks between various consortia of Federal Republic industry and State-controlled export and import firms in the Soviet Union comes news of certain remarkable facts concerning the growth in Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade.

The increase in the level of exports from this country to the USSR in 1969 as compared with 1968 was 44 per cent.

This will be bettered in 1970.

It is estimated that this year will see an increase in the level of our exports to Russia of around fifty per cent.

The long-term four thousand million Mark deal that will see large-bore pipes and tubes from our factories delivered to the Soviet Union in return for Russian natural gas is just one of many factors that bears out this estimate.

At last we should see an end to the depression that hung over Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade for so many years.

In spite of large-scale mutual interest shared by industrial leaders here and in Russia cooperation was difficult for political reasons.

The last real trading contract between the two countries went out on 31 December 1963 and it has not been possible to renew it since then, since there were differences of opinion on questions of the economic zones of the Mark in the West.

On this pretext the matter of West Berlin was dragged into trade negotiations between this country and the Soviet Union.

From 1964 on Russia was not prepared to let its three-State theory be suffused with ideas of mutual industrial aid any longer.

Moscow called for separate trade agreements between the USSR and Bonn as well as between the USSR and the "independent political unity West Berlin". The Federal Republic, however, could not and would not accept such terms.

Trade agreements that had got off to such a hopeful start fell foul of the Soviet government's obstinacy. Although trade continued without formal trade agreements, supported by agreed sales lists and under-the-counter tripartite contracts, it was a hiatus, a vegetating rather than a flourishing period.

Between the years 1964-1968 a shift of emphasis took place. The biggest increase in this country's trade with the Communist East was shown in the balance sheets of our trade with Rumania and China!

In this way a double pressure was applied to the Soviet government. Economists started calling for increased trade with the Federal Republic and experts on foreign policy raised warning voices that if this trend in Federal Republic foreign trade was allowed to continue it could have consequences for internationl politics.

Moves were made by both sides in early 1968 and this was by way of being a turning point.

Certainly the Soviet leaders remained and remain dour with regard to signing the trade treaty. But they showed greater preparedness to embark on agreements that facilitated trade without being official, extensive trade treaties. However, the blessing of both governments was given to these measures.

The great leap forward followed in 1969. Last year Soviet orders from this country were worth 1,584,000 million Marks as compared with 1,098,000 million Marks in 1968. We too purchased more goods from Russia, 1,305,000 million Marks-worth, as opposed to 1,175,000 million Marks in 1968.

The steeper rise in Soviet imports from the Federal Republic has posed a problem that can normally only be solved by means of a trade treaty signed by the pertinent governments. The problem of paying for these imports.

If the Soviets experienced a deficit in their balance of trade with this country in 1969 the deficit can be expected to grow in the coming years.

In the large-bore pipe deal a way has been found that has raised credit of 1,200 million Marks for a consortium headed by the Deutsche Bank. The interest o loan, six-and-a-half per cent, is ver

On the free capital market und present circumstances this could b garded as extremely cheap capital. of silence covers the background sto this low interest rate. But the in ment of Economic Affairs Ministe Schiller and the Soviet Foreign Minister Patolichev in the creatio tolerable conditions of contract lea the conclusion that governmental sures are behind the deal.

Behind the scenes hard bargaini going on for a new trade treaty betw the Federal Republic and USSR. But the different standpoints are as far they were in 1963 when the last trad treaty was signed.

But today the dictates of politic permeated with economic rational The State is prepared to accept the lists and agreements that have been between foreign trade groups in Soviet Union and interested econo groups in the Federal Republic.

Loans are offered and accepted ev the State has not given its seal of ap val. Nevertheless the moneylenders insured by "flankierende Massnahm (flanking measures) made by the gov ment – if this expression of Prof Schiller's may be used for once in context.

And so we can say jubilantly today Federal Republic trade with Soviet Union is booming, boomi booming....

Rudolf Maerke
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEIN SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 April 19

INDUSTRY

The miracle of the dyes and fibres of the eighties

Artificial fibres are the thing of the future and will surround us by the d of the eighties.

By then people in prosperous countries the Western world will loll in plastic mchairs that are filled and upholstered ith chemical fibres.

Their feet – clad of course in artificial ather – will sink into carpeted floors. he carpeting will not only be wall-to-all but will also extend up the walls.

Windows will be decked with curtains ade of special easy-care fibres printed ith the so-called differential dyeing.

This new method of dyeing saves time nd money. Also it keeps production imes flexible. By this new system a multicoloured fabric is produced not by pinning together yarn of different olours, but by passing a textile that is ompletely white but made of different ibres through one single vat of dye, which colours the different materials in ifferent hues.

Miraculous as it may seem this new yeing system is the outcome of pure ccident. Synthetic fibres have differing urface qualities. If a fabric is woven from ifferent synthetic fibres and then passed hrough one vat of dye a "mottled" ffect is achieved.

To exploit this method it is necessary o weave material made of carefully elected and arranged differing yarns in white. In preparing the vat of dye it is ssential to mix carefully various olouring matters.

Then both the material and the dye ust be treated with different catalysts. he effect of these chemical agents is to ake certain fibres and certain dyestuffs stand out" and combine while others stay dormant" and do not react to-ether.

The resultant pattern on the fabric is in ull colour.

Differential dyeing requires very exact rogramming. Assuming that this roblem can be tackled satisfactorily loth manufacturers will have a speedy method of producing all kinds of colours nd pattern. The brave new world of omorrow will not only be more com-ortable, but also more colourful.

This whole branch of industry is becoming more colourful. Since chemists at the American laboratories of DuPont de Nemours produced a thread of *Nylon 66* from a test-tube in the thirties and IG Farbenindustrie in this country invented fibre registered as *Perlon* there has been no looking back in the artificial fibre business.

But the great leap forward for this industry only came when the motor car became a mass-produced everyday article in wealthy countries.

It was then – between 1958 and 1965 say – that major oil companies built massive refineries with huge capacities and made research into the chemistry of oil so cheap that interest in the chemistry of coal declined rapidly.

Today the chemical products of oil, benzol, xylol and propylene, the raw materials of large chemical manufacturers, can be supplied quite cheaply.

These raw materials mean that the chemical industry can produce intermediary products cheaply.

This country's largest chemical concerns, Bayer and BASF set up subsidiary companies to work hand in hand with oil producers. The latter supply all the raw material, that is to say crude oil, that these companies require.

Then the giant chemical concerns take all of the intermediary products, namely etylene and ethylene.

Bayer (Leverkusen) linked up with BP and formed *Erdölchemie* (Oil Chemicals Limited). BASF (Ludwigshafen) joined forces with Federal Republic Shell to form *Rheinische Olefinwerke* in Wesseling.

The might of the petrochemical industry in the Rhineland has altered the life of the man in the street, domestic life and the background to the motor car.

Nowadays in the western world about half the fabrics found in any household come from fibres made in a laboratory.

In 1969 of the 21 million tons of fibres produced:

11.5 million were cotton (54 per cent)

4.4 million were synthetics (21 per cent)

3.7 million cellulose products (17 per cent)

1.6 million were wool (8 per cent)

Researchers estimate that the ultimate victory of synthetic over natural fibres will come at the end of the seventies.

According to their estimates the figures in 1980 will read:

Total amount of fibres produced will be 30.7 million tons, of which:

12 million will be cotton (39 per cent)

12 million will be synthetics (39 per cent)

5.1 million will be cellulose products (17 per cent)

1.6 million will be wool (5 per cent)

The natural products will in 1980 only hold a minortiy of about 44 per cent according to calculations. Artificial fabrics made of cellulose products and petrochemical fibres will have the absolute majority of 56 per cent.

Cellulose products are of course to a certain extent natural fibres, and recently they have been obtained from wood.

But it takes the skill of the chemical industry to turn these into such excellent products as Rayon and artificial silk thread.

Rayon finds its way into women's clothing and underclothing, in so-called domestic textiles and also in tyres. Artificial silk yarn has similar applications.

In this country leading producers are *Nela Bayer*, *Glanzstoff* (Wuppertal), and *Phrix-Werke* (Hamburg) a subsidiary of BASF and *I.P.Bensberg*.

When all is said and done synthetic fibres come from mineral oil and so they too are *natural* products! The "genuine" synthetics are so much a product of the chemical industry that their very names bring sweat to the brow and send us rushing to scientific dictionaries: polyamide (which gives nylon and perlon), polyester, poly vinyl chloride (PVC), polyolefine and polyurethane.

The end-products of these organic chemicals have particularly suitable properties for the consumer market. They do not "age" like wool, which can rot, they are not eaten away by pests, since clothes moths cannot digest them, they are light and weatherproof, they are easy to care for and can be produced in all colours.

Nor do they shrink, that is as long as their modernity is respected and they are not boiled up the way grandmother used to do with her old cotton garments.

The only great disadvantage about these materials is that they do not soak up water readily. Anyone who visits tropical climes clad all over in synthetic fibres will find the sweat rolling from his trouser bottoms!

But fabric manufacturers have already thought out ways of overcoming this problem. Recently they have been making the outer surface of the fibres.

Bayer acetate-silk factory in Dormagen (Photo: Bayer)

expanding business for some time to come.

Fibre manufacturers are trusting that world requirements of artificial fibres will continue to grow more quickly than world population.

It would be impossible to produce the amount of cotton and the number of sheep required in the world by the year 2000.

Even if the required amounts of wool and cotton could be produced the substantially higher production and transport costs, compared with those for artificial fibres, would price them out of the market.

In addition to this chemists are now at work trying to eradicate the last snags of synthetic fibres. They are developing so-called antistatic fibres, which will mean the end of the familiar crackle of static electricity when people take off their clothes.

The way is clear for the companies to conquer the chemical fibre market to a greater extent than ever before.

In prosperous countries this conquest is necessary. Fashions in clothing have gradually brightened up in recent years. Meantime fashions in furnishing have lagged behind in the age of varnished wood and wallpaper.

Even in spheres that have been taken over by plastics and other synthetic materials their design still tends to hark back to the example of older materials. The aim of the chemical giants, however, is to create a world of synthetics in its own right, with its own ideas and owing nothing to its predecessors.

What they want to do is remove the idea of "ersatz" from them not just because they are cheaper, but because they genuinely prefer them for what they are.

The floor-covering materials that first hit the market about five years ago designed to be watertight and anti-dirt were the precursors of a whole new era of floor-coverings. But what they ousted from favour was far less the parquet floor than the immediate synthetic predecessors in PVC, which were made by the same company as is now vaunting its tufting carpets.

This is not the end of the matter. In future we will enjoy a design produced by the chemicals industry made of soundproofing materials, in pleasant clean colours, and we will also be covering our walls and ceilings with the latest from the chemical fibre industry. The "brave new world", the world of "1984" which Orwell and Huxley predicted would be cold, will in fact be warm and comfortable. The warmth and comfort afforded by the chemical fibres industry is also felt in many homes already by the money that this specialised branch of science accrues.

Supremacy of nylon textiles

Today nylon and its offshoots are still the biggest moneyspinners. Almost all the textiles that are in popular use come from the nylon family.

Almost anything can be made from these materials, from underclothes to curtains, from conveyor belts to safety belts.

But the industry is placing its greatest hopes for tomorrow on materials from the polyester family. They are already among the most successful brand names in the Federal Republic and foreign synthetic fibre industries: *Diolen FL* by Glanzstoff, *Trevira 330, 340 and 550* by Hoechst, *Terylene* made by ICI, *Dacron* from DuPont, *Vestan W* by Hüls and *Kodel* from Eastmann.

The artificial fibre business is carried on by the world's largest chemical concerns and those that are not based in the Federal Republic usually have a branch or subsidiary office and factory here.

Largest of the artificial fibre giants is the Americal DuPont de Nemours. Its annual turnover on all products is about 15,000 million Marks. Its German interests are managed in Düsseldorf.

The second largest is Britain's ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries). This group has a yearly turnover in the 13,000 million Mark range. It has a number of allied manufacturers of chemical fibres in this country.

The American group Union Carbide – turnover about 11,000 million Marks – is less involved in fibres.

On the other hand the Federal Republic giants, Bayer (who produce Perlon, Dorlon and Dralon), Hoechst (Perlon, Trevira and Hostalen) and BASF have entered into the fibre business in a big way and this could be the thing of the future.

On this country's market the Dutch-Federal Republic combine AKU Glanzstoff is active and this, together with the American ENKA, is among the greatest companies in the world devoted solely to producing fibres.

A leading role on the world market is also held by the Monsanto concern and France's Rhône-Poulenc (Federal Republic subsidiary, Rhodiaceta).

They know they are on to a good thing. The synthetic fibre industry, in which the United States, Japan and the Federal Republic lead the world will be an

Werner Meyer-Larsen
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 April 1970)

■ AUTOMOBILES

The Volksporsche is a lot of car for a lot of money



The 914, first offspring of the merger between Volkswagen and Porsche, made its appearance in time for last year's Frankfurt motor show. It can be supplied either with the 1.7-litre, four-cylinder, eighty-horse-power engine of the VW 411 E or with the two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse-power engine of the old Porsche 911 T.

The designers of the VW-Porsche 914 are particularly proud to have included an extremely future-orientated principle, that of the centre-mounted engine, in their sports car for the seventies.

Housing the heaviest part of any car, the engine, between the two axles, does indeed ideally distribute the load and ensure magnificent road-holding. The disadvantages that result ought, however, to make the principle a non-starter as far as standard family saloons are concerned.

Centre-mounted engines, then, are almost bound to be restricted to two-seater sports cars. *Industriekurier's* test model was a pop orange 914/4.

Getting into the car is as difficult as with any two-seater sports car of this kind but once the driver is seated he feels ideally placed behind the steering wheel, which is quite small but not pronouncedly sporting, fitted with a centre horn push as it is.

All the major instruments are within easy reach. The only device operated from the steering column may be the indicator, but the switches and levers for the lights, emergency flashing lights, windscreen wipers and washers and heating present no difficulty for the driver with his safety belt fastened even though they are all on the dashboard.

The windscreen washer, incidentally, is powered by the excess pressure in the spare tyre, which, housed under the bonnet, is pumped up to 42.66 pounds per square inch.

The only controls that the belted-in driver would do best to leave to the young lady in the seat beside him are the knobs of his car radio. On either side of the dashboard, on the other hand, protected by a rubber screen, there is a loudspeaker.

The 914 owner could thus have stereo equipment built into his car, though it must be added that the passenger compartment is so small that for stereo addicts the result would be a disappointment in relation to the outlay necessary. A self-adjusting station-finder would, we feel, be a far better investment.

As regards the passenger compartment the 914 is really a two-seater-only for young people. The rear window is immediately behind the non-adjustable head-rests of the front seats.

Even hat-wearers will have difficulty in nonchalantly throwing their headgear on to the back seat. There is that little room. And the only place inside the car where a large handbag or a briefcase could be stored is in the box mounted on the transmission tunnel.

Then, however, the cushion that is perched on top of the tunnel and is presumably intended to accommodate a baby or toddler, must either be stowed away in the bonnet or boot (which together hold a surprising 154 cubic feet) or else left at home.

Maps and bits and pieces, on the other hand, can either be locked in the glove compartment or arranged in the storage facilities provided in the door on the driver's side. There is also a little room immediately between the windscreen and the dashboard.

Even so, a double bass can be transported inside the 914 if need be – provided the hood is let down. This is the work of a few seconds spent springing four catches. The black plastic roof can be *stowed away below the boot* without making much difference to the luggage capacity.

Since it weighs a mere twenty pounds the knight of the road need not bother his lady friend in the event of April showers. All he needs to do is fit the hood on the windscreen and the frame and then snap the whole firmly into place from inside.

Although the front wheel casings jut into the passenger compartment even the tallest of people have ample foot-room. Shorter drivers will even have to slide their seat forwards, a luxury that the co-driver does not enjoy. All the co-driver has is a footrest, as in first-class railway carriages.

The height adjustability of the driver's seat is nothing more nor less than tilting the entire seat including backrest, forwards or backwards. All in all the 914's designers would have done better to equip the car with proper bucket seats and do without the mini-seat on the transmission tunnel.

The engine is a good starter. Despite the proximity of the engine the noise is far less disturbing than in the 411; the reason being, of course, that the 914 is decidedly a sports car in character.

The gears are a little sticky – the levers have to bypass the engine on their way to the rear-mounted five-speed gearbox – but with a little practice the 914 owner can change gear as swiftly as the driver of a car with the gear-lever mounted on top of the gearbox itself.

Although the rev counter dial does not show red until between 5,600 and 5,800 revolutions per minute the manual recommends not going above 5,000 too, since the engine reaches peak performance at approximately 4,900 rpm.

There is no benefit to be derived from allowing the engine to run at a higher rev count even though it is not dangerous to do so. Over and above the optimum rev count the piston speed increases to 42 feet per second. Even in cars of high repute this figure is up to 65 feet per second, with all the additional wear and tear that this involves.

Driving the 914 is enjoyable for sporting types only. Motorists who set store by comfort would be better advised to think in terms of the Porsche 911 range. The fifteen-inch wheels may not fall foul of every little hole in the road but the suspension is so hard that every poor stretch of road can strain the nerves of sensitive people.



The two-seater VW-Porsche 914 (Photo

The 914's rack and pinion steering, on the other hand, is so precise that bends can be taken to the inch. Even in a succession of right- and left-hand bends the 914 runs as though it were on tracks. It is virtually impossible to make the rear swerve.

Mind you, more powerful tyres than the 155s would not have been a bad idea. The 165s available as an optional extra are well worth the extra expense.

On good country roads and autobahns the 914 spoils even spoilt drivers. With the eighty horse power of the VW 411 saloons of 100 and more horse power can be left standing, particularly as other motorists have a healthy respect for the Volksporsche. As a rule there is no need to flash for gangway.

Flipping open the main headlights is a performance that is always worth watching. As soon as they are switched on the headlights are flipped up like hares' ears by power from the windscreen washer motor.

The heating is far too powerful for the size of the passenger compartment but despite being dependent on the rev count it can with a little practice easily be adjusted. The windows are quick to steam up, though, which is something of a problem.

Performance is due more to the aerodynamic design than to the engine power, particularly as the 914 is heavier than it looks. Fully tanked it weighs 2,068 lbs, not far short of a ton, which is 22 lbs more than the Porsche 911 S, which does, when all is said and done, have a 180-horse-power six-cylinder engine.

The 914 is 264 lbs heavier than the Volkswagen Beetle, even though inches shorter than the Beetle at foot seven by five foot five by ele eight. This is probably because body has to be tough enough stand strain and stress without the

Small wonder, then, that the 91 speed is more impressive than its a tion figures, which are: nought to 5.5 seconds, nought to fifty in seconds, nought to sixty in 13.2 s nought to 75 in nineteen seconds, to ninety in 27.2 seconds and no 100 in 38.2 seconds.

One kilometre from a standi took 33.8 seconds and top speed level was 113 miles an hour. D speeds of up to 125 proved p without the rev counter going mu the red (roughly 6,000 rpm).

This only goes to show that the ch could take a far more powerful e Porsche's design engineers are repo have tested the 914's body by fit with engines a good deal more p even than the 110-horse-power, s der engine that one version c boast.

No matter how good road-holdi be sporting drivers will not be s with a mere eighty horse power. 914 can be driven at full speed in all conditions, which is more than said for a good many cars of com engine performance.

Despite the lack of boosters th and rear disc brakes are outsized.

Fuel consumption of the test varied between 25 and 31 mi Imperial gallon, with no effort made to cut consumption. Avera sumption in town, country and o autobahn proved to be 26 mile gallon.

Even when driven full out alo autobahn the 914's 13.7-gallon tan res a range of at least 300 miles.

The 914 is now also availabl wi two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse engine of the old Porsche 911 T. T four-cylinder version is expensive at between 11,955 and 12,554 Mark six-cylinder version, at 19,980 Ma in the exclusive price range of a blooded Porsche.

In other words, an extra thirty power and twelve miles an hour nearly 8,000 Marks. In return the can be sure he is purchasing a g two-seater sports car and not a s saloon.

There ought, for that matter, enough people who are prepared t the extra for the marque. Despi high price the present 100 vehicles that roll off the assembly line have sold months in advance. And that s for itself.

Josef H

(Industriekurier, 2 April

Airships fly again

The airship has been given a new lease of life. By 1971 at the latest D-LEMO, at present the only airship in Europe, is to be joined by two companions. At Mühlheim in the Ruhr, D-LEMO's home base, a West German aviation firm is building the other two airships, 197 and 322 feet long.

Another super-blimp, length as yet undecided, is still on the drawing-board. When completed it will be able to carry a forty-ton payload, in theory equivalent to about 400 passengers.

Like D-LEMO, which made its maiden journey last August, the two new airships to be built at Mühlheim are filled with non-inflammable helium and are a good deal safer than the hydrogen and neon filled Zeppelins of old.

What is more, they cost only a fifth of what the Zeppelins cost to manufacture. They can be used for advertising in the air or for freight and postal purposes.

Some time during the next few months D-LEMO is to embark on a five-month advertising trip to France and Spain. There are also plans to use it as a flying conference hall or radio station at some future date.

Since Zeppelins were first invented some 300 airships have been built all over the world.

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 March 1970)

TECHNOLOGY

Semi-conductor technology advances by leaps and bounds

Telecon, a newly developed TV camera tube, can take pictures in semi-arkness and has a life expectancy 100 to ,000 times greater than conventional ibes.

With a speed of only 0.4 lux it reacts to ght impressions twenty times more owerfully than its predecessors, and hile conventional tubes are shattered by oo intensive light the Telecon withstands he brightest light.

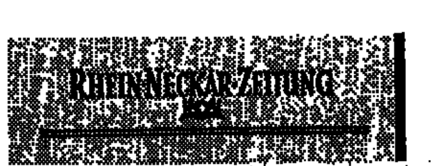
The new tube, developed jointly by the emi-conductor and tube divisions of AEG-Telefunken, was unveiled at the firm's fifth technological press colloquium in Heilbronn.

It need only fulfil a fraction of the expectations placed on it to give rise to amazement at the potential of modern semi-conductor technology.

The core of the tube is a silicium disc 1.28 by 0.96 centimetres on which roughly a million light-sensitive diodes are arranged in rows. With the aid of these tiny diodes, each of which is only five thousandths of a millimetre in size, the optical picture taken by the TV camera is converted into electrical signals.

In the course of the demonstration extremely bright light was flashed at the tube but it continued to function. It would even have done so if the temperature had been increased to 350 degrees centigrade, Dr Richard Epple, director of development, claimed.

These properties and a greatly improved mechanical robustness would appear to make the Telecon ideally suited for tough assignments such as traffic supervision or process supervision in a rolling mill.



Silicium used as the basis of a new design of TV camera tube is only one of the many uses to which semi-conductors can be put.

They have had a revolutionary effect on technological progress in electronics, ranging from transistors, without which electronic brains would be brainless, to solar cells to convert the energy of the Sun into electric power for satellites.

Without semi-conductors as electronic components neither of these would have been feasible and a wide range of developments are only just getting under way.

Special elements, Dr Reinhard Dahlberg, director of Heilbronn semi-conductor works, explained to the assembled company, make it possible to convert mechanical, acoustic, thermal, optical, nuclear and magnetic units into electrical signals.

Primary elements for light-modulated switches, light barriers and punched tape scanners all use semi-conductors. With the aid of semi-conductors material is counted and sorted, controlled and regulated and radioactivity is detected and measured.

Semi-conductor technology also plays a part where fuel injection, self-dipping headlights and non-blocking brakes are concerned. "Maybe, at some time in the future," Dr Dahlberg mused, "many autobahn collisions will be avoided with the aid of distance radar."

Distance radar is part of one of the latest developments, semi-conductor microwave generators. They generate electromagnetic waves in the millimetre and centimetre wavebands, frequencies, that is, of between a few and several hundred gigahertz.

There are any number of uses to which these generators could be put. Television, for instance, can only transmit on a certain number of channels because it is limited to a certain number of frequencies: With the aid of semi-conductor microwave generators TV transmissions could be beamed on a much higher frequency, say twelve gigaherzt, a frequency that is the subject of discussion at the moment.

The prospects as far as radar is concerned are fantastic. Department head Dr Hans Strack outlined a number of possibilities, including a portable radar device only four inches in size. Yet this tiny device would be capable of distinguishing between objects only eighteen inches apart.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 20 March 1970)

Lossbach robots will do the dirty work

In a matter of decades our cities will be sparkling clean, yet dustmen and road-sweepers will be as much past history as charladies and window-cleaners. The work of all will be done by androids.

These robots to do the dirty work are being developed at the research facilities of the Cybertronics Company in Rossdorf, near Darmstadt.

Engineers and technicians have already developed an electronic device with a structural, organisational and information system based on that of the human nervous system.

The first androids developed from this device are life-size robots with flexible joints and human figures. Their power and programme instructions come from a base plate with which one leg always remains in contact.

On the drawing-board, though, freely moving androids with bodies containing all the necessary data processing and mechanical functions already exist. They will respond both to optical and to acoustic signals.

A by-product of android development will soon be ready for manufacture. The Rossbach researchers are working on a fully mobile artificial arm containing electronic devices capable of registering every impulse and unconscious reflex of the nerve ends of the stump and converting them into mechanical motion. The artificial arm thus reacts in exactly the same way as a normal arm.

(Münchner Merkur, 2 April 1970)

Last year the Bundestag passed a law defining the status of illegitimate children in society. On 1 July 1970 this comes into force. The new legislation will in many ways improve the situation in which the unmarried mother and her child find themselves. But society still holds the unmarried mother aloof and gives her little support.

■ OUR WORLD

A farmhouse where unmarried mothers find sympathy

On the terrace of *Brüningsau*, a farmhouse in Upper Bavaria, near Rosenheim, ten girls are standing waving to a young woman, who has just left the house.

It is a strange company: five of the girls are holding tiny babies in their arms.

Apart from this picture of unity the general scene in *Brüningsau* is quite diverse. The farmhouse has been set up from private means for unmarried expectant mothers.

They come from all over the Federal Republic, from abroad, from all social strata and have differing educational backgrounds and come from different age groups.

The youngest is seventeen, the eldest forty. Renata is just twenty and speaks three languages fluently. Heidi is learning a craft and Gabi is a secretary.

Sohreh comes from the Orient and used to work in a consulate in her home country. She said: "What a thing to happen to me!"

The "thing" that happened to her is the thing that led all the girls to the farmhouse. *Brüningsau* offers them not only a roof over their heads and companionship, but also understanding and sympathy for the sitation in which they find themselves.

It is this very sympathy that society has denied them. Hanni's fate is a typical example of how heartless even parents can be, when their daughter comes home and says she is carrying someone's baby.

Hanni was only three months pregnant when she came to *Brüningsau*. Up till then she had been a bank empolyee, a 23-year-old girl living at her parents home, in a little Westphalian town.

When she met a graphic artist from a neighbouring town her parents had nothing against the relationship. Peter made a good impression on them, spoke of marriage and boasted a good income.

Hanni went to visit him at his home at weekends quite often and nothing was said.

Then Hanni found she was pregnant. First of all she told Peter. Only then did she learn something that Peter had kept from her. He was a married man who had been living for some time separated from his wife.

Shocked and distressed Hanni went back to her parents expecting to find advice and sympathy. A further shock was in store for her.

Her parents said: "How could you get mixed up with a devil like that? You've dragged our good name through the dirt! Get out of this house immediately and never darken our doorstep again!"

Hanni did so. She quit her job and left the town so that whe would not disgrace her respectable parents any more with the disgraceful thing she had done. Bitter and tormented by the lack of sympathy she had found she came to *Brüningsau*.

Hanni's future is still uncertain. Her parents are prepared to take her back but they will not accept her baby. She would have to give it to foster parents. So far she has not been able to make such a heart-rending decision.

One unwritten law at *Brüningsau* is that the mother shall *not* give up her child. Every effort is made to keep mothers there until they have found a new job in a place where they can take their child.

Renate has been waiting for five months for such a chance. She says: "My mother reacted in just the same way as Hanni's old folks. She swore at me in words I would not repeat and told me to leave her house immediately. Now that she has seen her little grandchild and the neighbours know all about what happened she is prepared to take me back and the baby as well. But I will not go anywhere near her again."

Elke's story is an encouraging example of how some parents care less about "shame" and the neighbours' tittle-tattle than their own daughter's welfare.

Elke comes from a "good bourgeois" home in Baden. At sixteen she ran wild since she thought she could not bear her home life any more.

She says: "When I realised that I was going to have a baby I was of course too proud to go home and hang my head in shame. But I could not stay with the family with which I was au-pair. By chance I got to hear about *Brüningsau*. My parents kept writing that I should come home and that there would be no reproaches, but as yet I have not been able to face up to it. Slowly I have come to see that this will be the best for myself and my child. I have not learned a profession and it would be very difficult for me to earn enough for the two of us."

Maria, a thirty-year-old woman does not want to talk about herself, but when I offered to help her in the kitchen she did speak about life in *Brüningsau*.

Women who want to be accepted into the farmhouse must be prepared to take up employment within the scope of the new legislation for protecting mothers. Administrative officials at the farmhouse find jobs and work is in shifts. Half of the girls work from six in the morning until two then return to *Brüningsau*. The others work from two until ten.

The group that is off duty babysits the children of those who are working. All chores at the farmhouse are done by the women themselves. They have a weekly cooking, cleaning and washing rota. From the money they earn they have to pay 300 Marks per month for bed and board.

Tatjana Wesselowsky
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 March 1970)

Pop festival at Hamburg

Conservative though it may be, Hamburg started the wave of progressive pop concerts that is now sweeping the Federal Republic. Once again this spring eardrums all over this country will be popping to the vibrant beat of well-tuned amplifiers.

Cologne, Essen and Düsseldorf promise a rich programme of avantgarde popular music. But the opening bars of this spring song were to be heard over Easter in Hamburg's Ernst Merck Halle.

From the Sunday afternoon until six o'clock on the Monday morning the cream of progressive popsters with weird and wonderful titles hammered out the beat. There were Nice, Steamhammer, Hardin and York, Alexis Korner, The Greatest Show on Earth, Sphinx Tush, Killing Floor and a host of others with equally unlikely names.

Thousands packed into the gigantic hall. Instead of the swish of skates at ice revues and the hurly burly of sport to which the hall is accustomed there was the earsplitting noise of all that is new in the pop of the seventies.

The organisers had broken all tradition and removed the normal concert seats from the hall. Like the organisers at last year's Essen pop festival MECI, that is Musical Entertainment Circle International, planned that the pop-fans should arrange their own comfort – on the floor.

And so they came, with blankets, air-mattresses and sleeping bags and brought other items to provide for their comfort. They had bags full of food and fruit and those contemporary special cigarettes.

For the duration of the concert they were unable to leave the hall and re-enter bourgeois Hamburg life.

Peace was the order of the day. Scarce a word in anger was exchanged. Neither rockers nor skinheads attempted to disturb the peace, the relative peace, and they all left the pandemonium to the groups on the stage.

From time to time sweet sleep fell upon some of them, deep and obviously dreamless snoozing, while the shock-waves of sound swept from the stage.

As the music played lights were projected on to a screen, but their effect was more weak than psychedelic to tell the truth.

In the foyer a stand had been set up and members of the audience could buy silver chains, souvenirs of Karl Marx and Pepsi-cola. But no beer!

(DIE WELT, 31 March 1970)
(Photo: Egon Teske)



NEWS IN BRIE

Excuse me!

Equality of the sexes has officially reached the dance according to the International of the Federal Republic Teachers' Association (ADTV).

At the meeting in Hanov committee of experts on etiquette ADTV decided to break with ruling that only gentleman may of invitation to dance.

Their decision reads: "At a tab people acquainted with each o sitting the former procedure only a gentleman may offer an in to dance is abolished. A lady m invite a gentleman to dance, maintaining the requisite decor befits the company. She is not o stand when offering her invitati

The ADTV committee gave t on dress: "Great latitude m exercised within the bounds of co porary fashion."

But it did stress that young ge should ensure they realised the d requirements in dress for dancing beat parties and dress balls a differing customs and tradition applied to these occasions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine für Deutschland, 31 March

Going, going ...

Prices for single girls at the trad Easter Saturday auction in the lages near Kassel were fairly stable!

Every year in Ölshausen, Ist Martinhagen unmarried women under the auctioneer's hammer.

According to the old custom y men in the village elect from their an auctioneer, who offers every girl villages who is neither married engaged to the highest bidder!

It is only on the morning of Saturday that the single girls learn they "are worth" from a bill pos the village inn.

This year the lowest price was Marks. The asking price for beauties varied from ten to thirty

In Ölshausen alone the auction b in 550 Marks which was donated worthy cause.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 31 March

Suit survey

A joint survey conducted by *If Infratest* research institutes period of twelve months showed this year 56 per cent of men between twenty and sixty-five bought a new suit.

In fact thirteen per cent bough suits and four per cent bought more.

The best customers at the tailor were office workers in executive posi and high-ranking and up-and-coming servants, aged between twenty thirty-nine.

On the other hand only one in farm owners bought a new suit durin year's duration of the survey.

Mass-produced tailoring claimed eight per cent of the market.

(Handelsblatt, 24 March

Closed shop

Sign on the door of a carpen workshop in a village near Stutt *Closed. Am in the pub oppo Welchold*

Underneath was another sign: *Pl hold on. I'll fetch him. Mrs Welchold.*

(DIE WELT, 26 March 19

■ SPORT

Is Weiland made of comeback material?

A FUTURE OF BLOOD, TOIL, TEARS AND SWEAT

ill thirty-year-old ex-European heavyweight boxing champion Peter Weiland be he first German professional boxer to train according to the latest scientific methods? Will the 220-lb Neumünster miner succeed in continuing a career brought o an abrupt end in Madrid on 3 April with the aid of out-of-the-ordinary training chedules? Weiland has at most two years in which to make a comeback. He is etermined to make good use of the time and seems prepared to make a fair umber of sacrifices in order to achieve his aim.

Hamburger Abendblatt

Only two and a half hours ago Peter Weiland, having taken a beating, sank to his knees and was counted out after an annihilating succession of two-handed hooks.

Thirteen thousand Spaniards cheered José Manuel Ibar Urtain, the new European heavyweight boxing champion, as the dethroned German made his way back to his changing-room.

Before the fight the room had been filled with German dance music and cheerful singing. It now resembled a funeral vault. Certainty of success, hopes for the future and any amount of money that another man would now earn lay dead and buried.

The dream of riches was over. Was Weiland's career too?

With all this a recent and painful memory Peter Weiland sat in his hotel room wearing a track-suit and started to work out his own future.

He would have to live with this defeat, live without the European title and proud words. He would have to live without illusions and make a choice between retirement or carrying on, between taking it easy and working hard and mercilessly.

The ex-Neumünster miner who still retains his Federal Republic championship title intends to carry on. He proposes to train more intensively than in the past, more logically and above all using more up-to-date methods.

What has long been a matter of course for competitive sportsmen in other disciplines is now to keep boxing pro Weiland in trim too.

Athletes, oarsmen, cyclists, weight-lifters, gymnasts and swimmers all use the latest methods to reach international standards and gain Olympic honours. Boxer Weiland hopes at least to train his way to a fresh chance.

Trainer Kneipp and his protégé intend, after a well-earned rest, to work out a scientific training schedule specially designed for Peter Weiland. Weiland is to take medical tests and is quite prepared to change old habits if he is advised to do so.

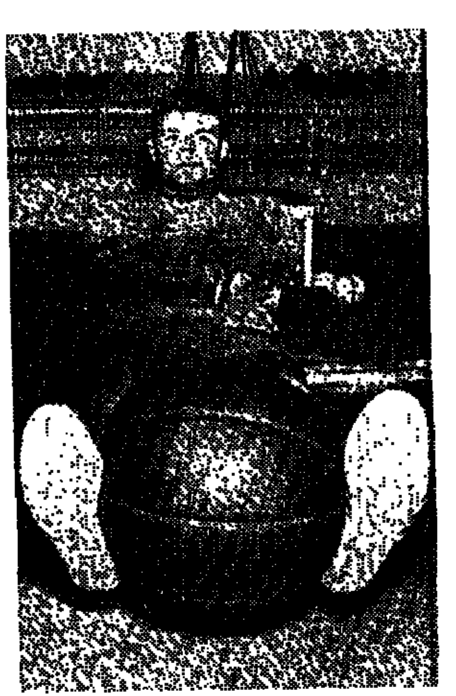
Maybe Weiland will be seen in the foreseeable future at workouts involving sweat-jerking interval training, ingenious gymnastics designed to toughen particular tendons or a tête-à-tête with the gleaming monsters used by weight-lifters in training.

Fast footwork, armwork and general speed of reaction are definitely qualities that can be gained in training.

Peter Weiland must, of course, realise what lies ahead of him: two years of not overdoing it in private life, two years of blood, sweat, toil and tears and two years of struggle against the "inner pigdog" and day-to-day temptations. Will he make the grade?

The road to Hell, they say, is paved with good intentions. Weiland is not a man of iron will. It should be interesting to see how he fares in the next couple of years.

Hermann Rüping
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 6 April 1970)



Peter Weiland
(Photo: Nordbild)

Olympic regatta costs rocket

The 1972 Olympic sailing events at Kiel will also be more expensive than planned, it was announced in Essen on 3 April. Since the Olympic regatta centre at Bad Schilksee on Kiel bay was first costed in spring 1969 prices have rocketed forty per cent. The section of the Olympic centre that will afterwards be publicly owned will, it was stated, cost at least sixty million Marks.

(DIE WELT, 7 April 1970)

Hans and Werner Lampe swim their way to sucess

Brothers Hans and Werner Lampe were prepared to swim 300 miles, do fifty hours' tough and merciless weight training, forgo leisure time and live entirely for swimming in order to reach the top flight in Europe.

Their heavy investment began to bear fruit at the Federal Republic all-comers indoor championships in Dortmund.

A year ago the Lampes were mere average swimmers in a Hanover club. They won North German championships without creating much of a stir. Then they decided to go to Bonn and ace coach Gerhard Hetz.

Educational and professional problems had first to be solved. Crawl specialist Werner Lampe was at commercial college in Hanover but his teachers appreciated his position and he was able to commute between Hanover and Bonn, returning home for extra lessons at weekends.

Butterfly specialist Hans Lampe was granted leave by Hanover teacher training college to attend training. With these two initial problems solved Gerhard Hetz set to work.

It took five months and 300 miles for Werner Lampe to swim his way to the position of second-fastest long-distance crawler in Europe. At Dortmund he swam the 1,500 metres freestyle in 16 min. 44.6 sec., only 12.5 seconds slower than Hans Fassnacht of Mannheim.

Since Werner Lampe is younger than world record-holder Fassnacht he has in terms of development already left the Mannheim swimmer standing. Lampe is already more than four seconds faster than GDR ace Sperling, who was second to Fassnacht in the European records.

Werner Lampe (Photo: Horstmüller)

Lanky, six foot three inch Lampe underscored his claims to a medal at the European championships in Barcelona this September by swimming the 1500 metres a Dortmund like clockwork.

He swam his way to the championship a good fifty metres ahead of the field, clocking 1 min. 7.5 sec. per 100 metres, according to the plan drawn up by coach Gerhard Hetz.

Fassnacht's European record nearly fell and only did not do so because Lampe had no competition.

Hans Lampe swam a Federal Republic record in 25 metre baths in January,

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

covering the 100 metres butterfly in 57.1 sec. This was his first step on the road from regional mediocrity to an international rating.

Sleep, swim and eat is all that the two brothers have been able to do for months. "Never have I trained so hard as under Gerhard Hetz in Bonn," says Hans Lampe after five months of training.

"At times I had to pull myself together to keep it up. Everything ached. I was on the brink of a breakdown. But a few days' rest put everything right."

As the season starts the Lampe brothers can breathe a sigh of relief. Swimming in competitions is a busman's holiday, but a restful one as far as they are concerned.

Yet they have to do well in order to continue to receive the grants made to them by mail-order magnate and Olympic show-jumping gold medallist Josef Neckermann's Federal Republic Sports Aid Foundation.

Karsten Lehmann
(DIE WELT, 7 April 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d